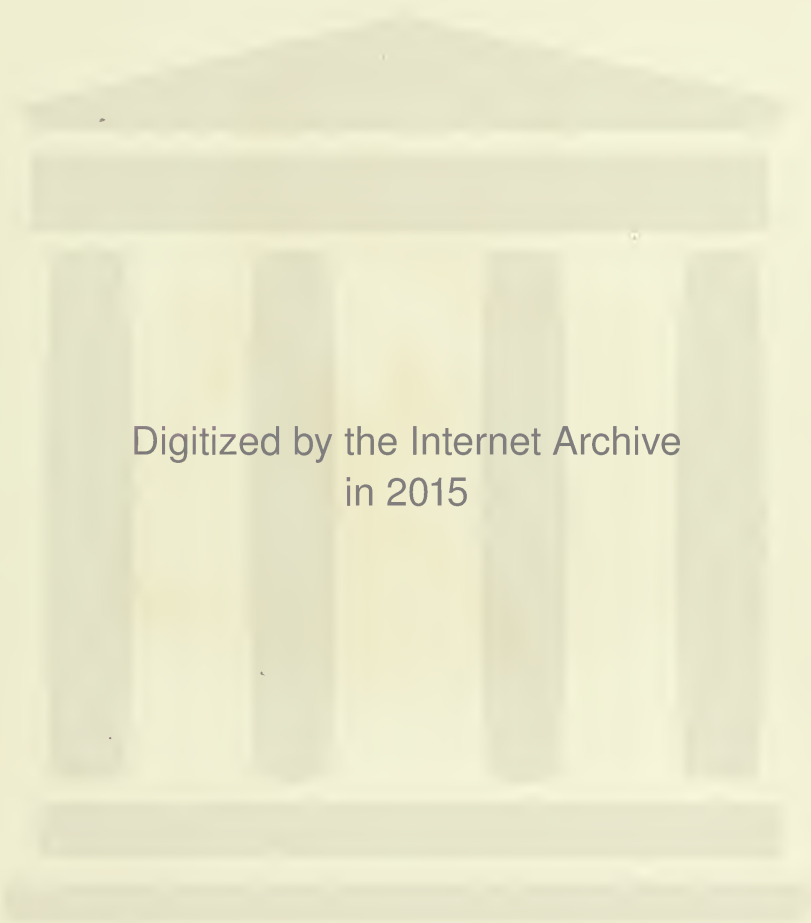


Battle Maps
AND
Charts
OF THE
American Revolution
WITH
EXPLANATORY NOTES

Carrington



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Battle Maps

AND

Charts

OF THE

American Revolution

WITH

EXPLANATORY NOTES

AND

SCHOOL HISTORY REFERENCES

BY

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YRABEL OLIVER

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1881-1882-1883

To Teachers and Scholars

INTRODUCTORY

THE growth of the United States is so rapid, and all nations are so intimately associated by modern activities, that no ordinary School History can combine the sterling facts of the world's progress, and at the same time clearly define the military events of the American war for national independence.

To condense that military record and apply it directly to maps, as object lessons, will diminish the difficulty, and equally correct an impression that the war itself had small military value, except as a means to new political conditions.

The classical student is early taught by the campaigns of Cæsar and Hannibal, that the celebrated maxims of Napoleon are only re-statements of principles which those great soldiers embodied in their philosophy of war, and that, while new appliances of force are the product of spirited invention, the science of war itself remains substantially unchanged.

In like manner the American youth will more highly value his birth-right as an American, if he can see, that great armies and great reputations, which attach to late wars, only enforce the statement, that the war of the Revolution was one of extraordinary issues, and that maturing history only adds to the reputation of Washington as a soldier.

It is not practicable to use elaborate histories as text books in the curriculum of study at Normal Colleges, Academies, High Schools or Military Schools, and the cost of school books, both standard and elementary, is already a severe tax upon teachers as well as pupils.

An Atlas of maps and charts, with military notes, and a reference to paragraph or page where each leading event is mentioned in school histories, now in use, will alike facilitate instruction and study.

Some of these histories have been compiled with special regard to their use by distinct localities or Churches. The Atlas will supplement the brief narrative in each, and to that extent become auxiliary to the labors of the scholars who have devoted themselves to the elucidation of American History, for the benefit of youth.

Elementary Maxims

WHILE military science embodies many technical details, its philosophy is that of sound mental judgment as to the right conduct and support of armies in the field; and good common sense is its simplest expression.

The school pupil is only annoyed by the intrusion of the formal matter of a strictly military discussion, but will be aided in the study of military history by a plain statement of the accepted subdivisions of military science as an art. The merits and defects of commanders can be better understood through some standard by which to weigh their acts. Thus, a soldier, successful, on condition that resources and supplies are adequately within his reach, might prove a failure if he had to assemble, organize and transport all elements of true success; and a good Engineer or Quartermaster, is not necessarily equal to an emergency, when, as in the case of Washington, the commander is responsible for his army, as a whole, and for every subordinate element and relation. The following brief statement will aid the student:

Wise STATESMANSHIP is fundamental in declaring military policy.

GRAND STRATEGY "secures those combinations which will assure the highest possible advantage in the employment of military force. It deals with the theatre of war, its character, resources, topographical features, inter-communication, and all substantial difficulties to be overcome in the way to success." Howe, at Long Island and Brandywine, and Washington in the New Jersey campaign, illustrated good strategy.

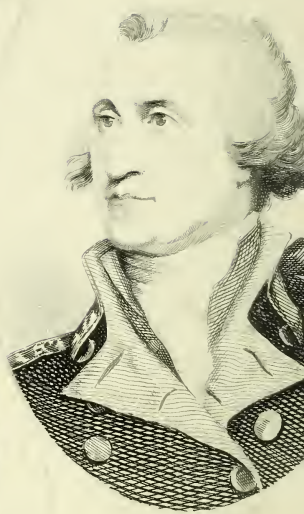
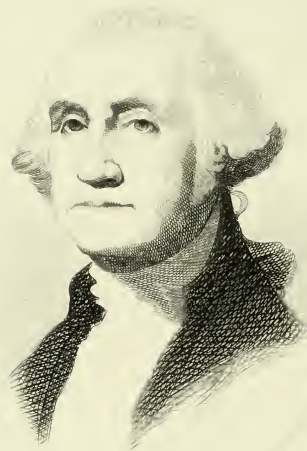
GRAND TACTICS "teaches how to handle armies in the field." Clinton and Washington met the conditions at Monmouth.

LOGISTICS "embodies the practical art of bringing armies fully equipped, to the battle issue." This involves all supplies of ordnance, provisions, medicines, transportation, etc., etc. General Greene excelled in this art, and Washington was pre-eminently watchful of minutest details.

ENGINEERING "is the application of mathematics and mechanics to works offensive and defensive, the crossing of rivers, removal of obstacles and kindred service." Gridley showed skill in fortifying Breeds Hill, and both Greene and Rufus Putnam aided successfully to establish posts on the Hudson. So did Kosciuszko at Saratoga.

MINOR TACTICS "involves the instruction of soldiers, individually, in the details of military drill, and, the perfection of discipline."

This was the special merit of Baron Steuben at Valley Forge; so that the army was seasoned for the ensuing campaign.



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Outline of the Atlantic Coast

THE geographical features of the theatre of war define its critical and strategic elements. General Howe expressed his estimate of the impending struggle when he succeeded Gage, October 10th, 1774, by assuming command "in all the Atlantic Colonies, from Nova Scotia to West Florida, inclusive."

Lord Dartmouth had previously advised that New York be made the base of British operations, at the expense of abandoning Massachusetts; and when Washington assumed command of the American army before Boston, July 3d, 1775, he urged forward the siege and all other operations, with view to the earliest practicable occupation of New York. Reference to the map explains their purpose.

From the usual formation of armies by right, centre and left divisions, there is derived an analogous geographical separation into right, centre and left zones, or belts, of operation. Thus, from New York as a base, there is developed, as the right zone, New England, which could be completely isolated from the *centre* (New Jersey and Pennsylvania) whenever the force at New York had naval control of Hudson river and Long Island sound.

The adequate occupation of Chesapeake bay, by a force from New York, would alike isolate the South from the centre, and prevent inter-support. This was true British policy.

A wise counter strategy, devolved upon the American commander the necessity of holding the central zone, so firmly, as to threaten New York, support the other zones, and thwart all efforts permanently to isolate, and thereby conquer in detail, New England and the South. His location amid the fastnesses of New Jersey, except while at Valley Forge, when Howe held Philadelphia in force, as an advanced base, and the garrison of New York was too feeble for offensive action, enabled him so well to fulfill the best strategic conditions of ultimate success, that New England was abandoned by Clinton, New York imperilled, and Yorktown was captured. Incursions and depredations only irritated the people.

A classification by teachers and pupils, of the events of the war, by their relations to these zones and their effect in separating, or associating the different sections, in opposition to Great Britain, will insure a fair basis for a judgment upon the character of the soldiers of that war.

The substantial unity of the colonies in their assertion of independence, coupled with the fact that, when Boston was evacuated, there remained no effective British garrison upon Colonial soil, requires that the war be considered as one between two independent States, and that the aggressiveness of Great Britain be treated as an invasion, for conquest.



Compiled and Drawn by Col. Carrington.

Battle of Bunker Hill

JUNE 17th, 1775

American Commanders

PUTNAM

PRESCOTT

STARK

Strength, 1,400. Casualties, 449.

NOTES.—The spirited skirmishes at Lexington and Concord, April 19th, encouraged the "Massachusetts Committee of Safety" and the "Council of war" to seize the heights behind Charlestown, and thus anticipate a like movement proposed by the British for June 18th. The troops organized at Cambridge, just after sunset, June 16th, and moved under their commander, Col. PRESCOTT, for Bunker Hill; but, by advice of Engineer Gridley, Breeds Hill was substituted as more eligible for resisting a British landing. PUTNAM accompanied the expedition, returned to headquarters in the morning for reinforcements, regained the peninsula, with STARK, and was conspicuously active in encouraging the troops during the day. Stark held the left, supplementing what was defective near the Mystic, while Prescott fought at the redoubt. A small trench had been begun, eastward from the entrance, to be returned northward and join the main line. The presence of a small pond seemed partially to protect that flank, and there was no time for more elaborate entrenchments.

British Commanders

CLINTON

HOWE

PIGOTT

Strength, 3,800. Casualties, 1,054.

NOTES.—The British landed at Moulton's Point, and formed on Morton's Hill.

The first advance, at three o'clock P. M., was promptly repulsed. The artillery was of little service, having been carelessly supplied with balls of larger calibre than the guns. The 38th Regiment, upon their repulse, took lodgment behind a stone wall. Reinforced by the 5th Regiment, Gen-Pigott again approached the redoubt, but again the whole line is repulsed, and his division reforms under cover of a lower ridge of Breeds Hill. Charlestown is in flames. Clinton and Burgoyne cross over and take part in the action. The 47th Regiment and marines, freshly arrived, unite with the 43d and 52d to support the 5th and 38th in a combined attack upon the redoubt, while the grenadiers, light infantry and artillery, complete the general line of advance. Howe turns two available guns upon the entrance to the redoubt. The Americans, now being without ammunition, retreat. Putnam attempted to provide a rallying place on Bunker Hill, but found it impracticable.

Gen. Warren, present as a volunteer, was killed near the entrance of the redoubt, and each army engaged lost nearly a third of its force.

MEM.—*The British landing should have been made from the Mystic, in rear of Bunker Hill, or from the isthmus, under cover of the fleet.*

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CARRINGTON'S "BATTLES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION," pp. 92-117.

School Histories:

Anderson, ¶ 20; p. 70.

Barnes, ¶ 3; p. 108.

Berard (Bush), ¶ 41-42; p. 143-4.

Goodrich, C. A. (Seaveys), ¶ 9; p. 115.

Goodrich, S. G., ¶ 4-15; pp. 193-4.

Hassard, ¶ 10-19; p. 159-62.

Holmes, ¶ 8; p. 111.

Lossing, ¶ 10-14; p. 132-3.

Quackenbos, ¶ 294-7; p. 209-12.

Ridpath, ¶ 8-12; pp. 189-90.

Sadlier (Excel), ¶ 16-18; p. 17-980

Stephens, A. H., ¶ 13; p. 173-4.

Swinton, ¶ 79-84; p. 120-1.

Scott, ¶ 5-8; p. 161-3.

Thalheimer (Eclectic), ¶ 239-4;

p. 134-5.

Venable, ¶ 123; p. 96.

THE
BATTLE OF BREEDS HILL,
OR
BUNKER HILL.

Compiled and Drawn by Col. Carrington.

 *British*
 *American*

Scale of 20 Rods.
20 40 60 80



Assault upon Quebec

DECEMBER 30, 1775

American Commanders

MONTGOMERY

ARNOLD

Strength, 1,300. Casualties, 750.

NOTES.—**ARNOLD** left Cambridge Sept. 17th, sailed from Newport Sept. 19th, entered the Kennebec River Sept. 20th, sent scouts to Dead River and Lake Megantic (see map 1), and advanced Morgan's riflemen on the 23d. This command of 1,100 men, with rations for 45 days, was expected to make the march to St. Lawrence River in 20 days. Storms, swamps, thickets, freezes, hunger and desertions reduced the number one fourth, and Point Levi was not reached by the survivors until Dec. 9th. On the 13th, at night, 750 men crossed in birch bark canoes, but daylight having revealed the movement, the residue, with ladders already prepared for storming purposes, was left behind. Arnold picketed the roads from Lorette, St. Foy and Three Rivers, to cut off supplies for Quebec; but finding that the garrison had been strengthened during his protracted march, he retired to Point Aux Trembles on the 19th, to await the arrival of Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY succeeded Schuyler (sick) in command of a second expedition, organized at Ticonderoga to invade Canada *via* Montreal, captured that city November 12th, left Wooster in command, and joined Arnold about Dec. 1st. Advancing through snow drifts ten feet deep, he quartered his men in houses of the suburb of St. Roche, on the Charles River, before dark, Dec. 5th. On the 6th he demanded the surrender of Quebec, but received no reply. On the 9th a battery of six guns and two mortars was planted before St. John's gate. The hard frozen ground and extreme cold rendered regular approaches impracticable, and the small calibre of the guns rendered them useless for breaching purposes. On the 16th an assault was planned. On the night of the 30th one column demonstrated against St. John's and St. Louis' gates; one column against Cape Diamond bastion, while one, under Montgomery, toward Kings Yard, beneath Cape Diamond, and a fourth under Arnold, through the lower town, by Porte de Palais, made the chief attacks. Premature signals alarmed the garrison, and in spite of desperate valor, both assaults failed. Montgomery, McPherson, Cheeseman and ten others were killed by one discharge of grapeshot. Arnold was wounded, and Morgan, who accompanied him, was taken prisoner with 426 officers and men. Arnold retreated, and the siege was practically abandoned until spring.

SIR GUY CARLETON, Governor of Canada, distinguished himself by kindness to the prisoners. He had withdrawn from Montreal in safety, at the attack of Montgomery, reached Point Aux Trembles the same day as Arnold, just missing him, and by his arrival increased the garrison of Quebec to about 2,000 men. Two hundred guns defended the works.

MEM.—*Of the brave men in the assault, the following deserve notice; MEIGS and FEBIGER stormed Stony Point with Wayne; Col. GREEN defended Red Bank; THAYER fought at Fort Mifflin; LAMB at Fort Montgomery and Yorktown; OSWALD at Monmouth, and PORTERFIELD at Camden. STEVENS at Ticonderoga, Saratoga and Yorktown.*

References:

CARRINGTON'S "BATTLES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION," pp. 121-137.

School Histories:

Anderson, ¶ 25; p. 72.

Barnes, ¶ 2; p. 112.

Berard (Bush), ¶ 48-9; pp. 146-7.

Goodrich, C. A. (Seaveys), ¶ 14, p. 117.

Goodrich, S. G., ¶ 8; p. 200.

Hassard, ¶ 5; p. 164.

Holmes, ¶ 11; p. 113.

Lossing, ¶ 21-2; p. 137.

Quackenbos, ¶ 302; p. 216.

Ridpath, ¶ 19; p. 191.

Sadlier (Excel), ¶ 21; p. 180.

Stephens, A. H., ¶ 10; p. 177.

Swinton, ¶ 94; p. 124.

Scott, ¶ 14; p. 165.

Thalheimer (Eclectic), ¶ 246-7;

p. 137-8.

Venable, ¶ 126; p. 98.



→ Siege of Boston ←

FROM JUNE 20th, 1775 TO MARCH 17th, 1776

American Commanders

WASHINGTON

WARD, LEE, PUTNAM, GREENE, SULLIVAN, THOMAS,
R. PUTNAM, MIFFLIN.

Strength, 23,372 Casualties 30

British Commanders

HOWE

PIGOTT

BURGOYNE

CLINTON

Strength, 9,147 Casualties, Nominal

NOTES.—Immediately after the action at Breeds Hill, Putnam fortified Ploughed Hill and Prospect Hill, so effectually, that no successful sortie was made across the isthmus, by the British force on Charlestown Heights.

The position of the American divisions appears from the map. The environment was complete. During the winter, Washington waited, in vain, for such thickness of ice as would enable him to cross and attempt the city by assault. The strategy, which was finally successful, commanded universal praise from contemporary soldiers.

After sunset, March 1st, and again during the entire night of March 4th, all batteries within practical range, opened fire upon the city, and with such effect as to compel the garrison to keep under cover. By daylight of March 5th, two redoubts crowned Dorchester Heights. Generals Greene and Sullivan were in position at Fort No. 2, near Putnam's headquarters, to resist any attack, in case the British discovered the proposed movement before its execution. Eight hundred picked men well armed, and a working party of twelve hundred, marched silently, under command of General Thomas. Three hundred carts, with picks, tools and fascines, had been provided by Quartermaster Mifflin, who had been in Washington's confidence, during preparation for the movement. Rufus Putnam acted as Chief Engineer.

The British made one effort to dislodge the Americans from the Heights, but their boats were dispersed by a storm, and the attempt was not repeated.

By March 10th, the Americans had fortified Nook's Hill, and during that night, eight hundred shot and shell were thrown into the city.

On the 17th General Howe evacuated, and on the 20th General Washington entered Boston.

References :

CARRINGTON'S "BATTLES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION," pp. 146-154.

School Histories :

Anderson, ¶ 28 ; p. 73.

Barnes, ¶ 3 ; p. 112.

Berard (Bush), ¶ 53 ; p. 148.

Goodrich, C. A. (Seaveys) ¶ 16 ; p. 117.

Goodrich, S. C., ¶ 7-8 ; p. 204-5.

Hassard, ¶ 12-13 ; p. 167.

Holmes, ¶ 14 ; p. 114.

Lossing, ¶ 13 ; p. 140.

Quackenbos, ¶ 307 ; p. 219.

Ridpath, ¶ 3-5 ; p. 193.

Sadlier (Excel.), ¶ 25 ; p. 182.

Stephens, A. II., ¶ 13 ; p. 172.

Swinton, ¶ 97-3 ; p. 124-6.

Scott, ¶ 2-5 ; p. 167.

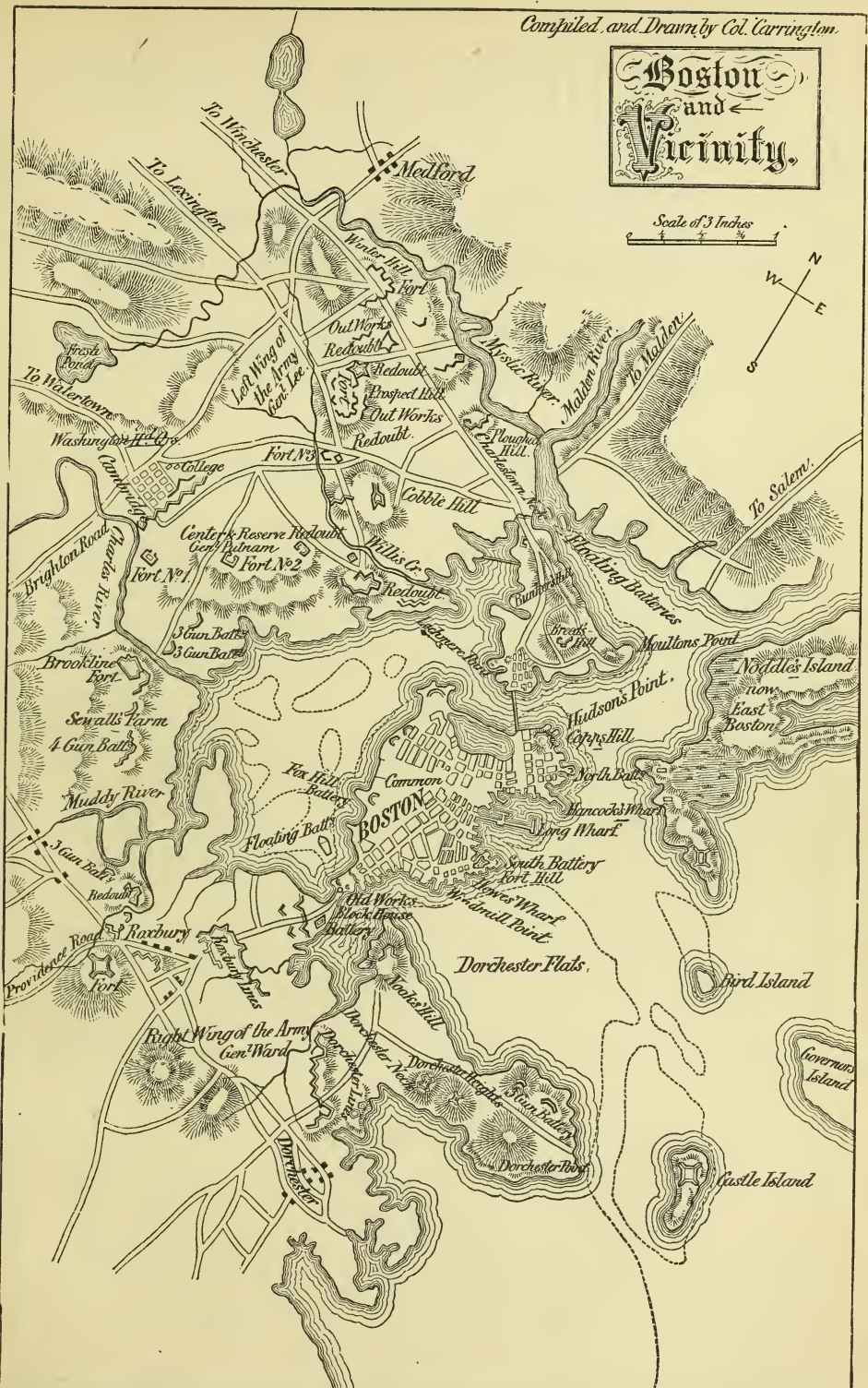
Thalheimer (Eclectic), ¶ 248 ;

p. 133.

Venable, ¶ 127 ; p. 98.

Boston and Vicinity.

Scale of 3 Inches
0 1 2 3 4



Operations in Canada

FROM SEPT. 1755, TO JULY, 1776

American Commanders

**Schuyler, Montgomery, Wooster, Thomas,
Sullivan**

ARNOLD, J. & H. B. LIVINGSTON, WAYNE, Col. GREEN, OSWALD,
MORGAN, WARNER, IRVINE, PORTERFIELD, ALLEN,
THAYER, THOMPSON

British Commanders

CARLETON

BURGOYNE

PHILLIPS, RIEDESEL, PRESCOTT, FRASER, NESBIT, McLEAN

NOTES. The Canada campaign was based upon the theory that the people of that country were fully in earnest to resist the enforcement of certain Acts of Parliament, which were reported to be as offensive, in practical application, as those which irritated the other colonies. The garrisons at Montreal and Quebec were known to be small, and the acquisition of Canada would leave no independent land base for British operations on the continent. The people of Canada did not respond, in force. The expeditions were too feeble to command their respect, or act independently, and the season of the year was exceedingly unpropitious for field service.

Governor Carleton had moved southward to St. Johns, intending to secure Ticonderoga and Crown Point, which had been seized by Allen and Warner on the 10th and 12th of May. Schuyler was entrusted with command of the column against Montreal. It reached Isle La Motte Sept. 3d, Isle Aux Noix Sept. 4th, and embarked for St. Johns Sept. 6th. Montgomery at once succeeded to the command, as Schuyler was compelled to return to Ticonderoga on account of sickness. October 18th, Livingston (James) and Major Brown, with a local force, seized Chambly, and large supplies. General Wooster then joined Montgomery, and, after a siege of fifty days, captured St. Johns, Nov. 2d, and 600 prisoners, André among the number. Nov. 12th, Montgomery occupied Montreal, and Carleton retired to Quebec. On the 1st of April, 1776, Wooster assumed command in Canada, and attempted to reduce Quebec. Arnold injured his wounded limb by a fall from his horse, and returned to Montreal with Wooster, who took a sick leave, while Thomas took command. On May 1st, Carleton made a prompt sortie, in force, and the American army, after much loss, retreated to Dechambault, 58 miles below Montreal, and on the 2d of June reached Sorel. Here General Thomas died, and Sullivan took command on the 6th. The battle of the Cedars, near Montreal, had already been disastrous to American prestige in that vicinity. On the 1st of June, the British army in Canada had been increased to 9,984 effective men, and General Fraser advanced nearly to Three Rivers, to take the offensive. Sullivan, underestimating Fraser's force, reinforced St. Clair, who was at Nicholet, with 800 men, by sending Wayne, Maxwell and Irvine, under General Thompson, down the river and through Lake St. Peters, to attack the British column. They effected a landing at Cape Aux Lac, but not undiscovered, and left Thompson, Irvine and 150 other prisoners with the enemy.

The British ships ascended the river, and on the 14th of June, Sullivan withdrew his army, already demoralized and enfeebled by the scourge of smallpox, reaching St. Johns on the 18th of June, and Crown Point early in July. Arnold remained at Montreal with 300 men, until the British fleet hove in sight. The British army, under Burgoyne, re-occupied St. Johns, and the Canadian campaign, which had cost over 5,000 men, and so persistently depleted the army which Washington needed at New York, came to an end.

References :

CARRINGTON'S "BATTLES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION," pp. 92-117.

School Histories :

Anderson, ¶ 26 ; p. 72.

Barnes, ¶ 4 ; p. 111.

Berard (Bush), ¶ 47-52 ; p. 146-7.

Goodrich, C. A. (Seaveys), ¶ 13 ; p. 117.

Goodrich, S. G., ¶ 1-10 ; p. 201-2.

Hassard, ¶ 2-6 ; p. 163-4.

Holmes, ¶ 9 ; p. 112.

Lossing, ¶ 19-22 ; p. 136-7.

Quackenbos, ¶ 299-303 ; p. 214-17.

Ridpath, ¶ 17-20 ; p. 191-2.

Sadlier, (Excel), ¶ 20 ; p. 180.

Stephens, A. H., ¶ 7-13 ; p. 174-6.

Swinton, ¶ 93-5 ; p. 123-4.

Scott, ¶ 12-16 ; p. 164-5.

Thalheimer (Eclectic), ¶ 246-7 ;

p. 137-8.

Venable, ¶ 126 ; p. 98.

Battle of Long Island

AUGUST 27, 1776

American Commanders

SULLIVAN

PUTNAM

STIRLING

Strength, 9,380 Casualties, 997

NOTES.—Americans entrench on Brooklyn Heights, from Wallabout Bay to Gowanus Bay. *Right wing*, under Stirling, is advanced along the harbor road, on shortest line of British approach. The *centre*, under Sullivan, is at Prospect Hill (now Prospect Park), to oppose British advance *via* Flatbush. The *left*, toward Jamaica, is unprotected and only negligently patrolled.

British Commanders

CORNWALLIS

HOWE,

CLINTON

DONOP

DeHEISTER

PERCY

Strength, 20,500 Casualties, 400

NOTES.—British, in force under Grant, press Stirling back, after a sharp action, near present Greenwood Cemetery. De Heister threatens Sullivan from Flatbush. The main army, under Howe, Clinton, Cornwallis and Percy, turns the unprotected American left flank, takes Sullivan and Stirling in the rear, and captures both. British entrench; neglect to assault the works, and the American army retreats to New York, Aug. 29, without loss, under cover of night and a dense fog.

MEM.—*The examination of British and American Archives clearly shows the fact that the American loss in prisoners has been greatly over-estimated. The American force at Brooklyn has been under-estimated; but these disparities are accounted for by careful study of the "Official Returns." The statement that many of Stirling's division were drowned in Gowanus Bay, is confronted by these Returns.*

References:

CARRINGTON'S "BATTLES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION," pp. 198-213

School Histories:

Anderson, ¶ 33-4; p. 75.

Barnes, ¶ 3; p. 114.

Berard (Bush), ¶ 60-62; p. 151-2.

Goodrich, C. A. (Seaveys), ¶ 4; p. 120.

Goodrich, S. G., ¶ 3-6; pp. 211-212.

Hassard, ¶ 5-8; p. 176-7.

Holmes, ¶ 20; p. 119.

Lossing, ¶ 14; p. 135.

Quackenbos, ¶ 311-16; p. 224-27.

Ridpath, ¶ 7-12; pp. 188-90.

Sadlier (Excel), ¶ 2; p. 184.

Stephens, A. H., ¶ 4-7; p. 192.

Swinton, ¶ 112-14; p. 128.

Scott, ¶ 8-9; p. 170-1.

Thalheimer (Eclectic), ¶ 239-4;
p. 134-5.

Venable, ¶ 134; p. 101.

Operations near New York

Harlem Heights. White Plains.

NOTES.

NOTE I.—Clinton lands at Kipp's Bay, September 15th, under cover of ships of war, indicated on map, and disperses the brigades of Parsons and Fellows, which Washington attempts, in vain, to rally. Three ships of war ascend the Hudson to Bloomingdale, to cut off retreat from New York. (Map 1.)

NOTE II.—Howe sends troops to Buchanan Island (now Ward's), and Montessor Island (now Randall's); also, beyond Flushing, to control outlet to Long Island Sound.

NOTE III.—Howe encounters Washington, near **HARLEM HEIGHTS**, Sept. 16th, greatly to the credit of the Americans.

NOTE IV.—The British army, at Staten Island, Aug. 27th, numbered 31,625 men. The American Army Return of Oct. 6 h, gives a total, rank and file, of 25,735; absent, sick or on furlough, 8,075. Needed to complete regiments, 11,271. Knox's artillery numbered 580, and Backus' light horse 158. Some regiments made no returns.

NOTE V.—Washington retired from Harlem to the main land; left a garrison at Fort Washington; moved along the west side of the Bronx toward White Plains, to protect his supply depot, keep his communication with New England, and foil the plan of Howe to shut him up between the East River and the Hudson.

NOTE VI.—Howe leaves Percy at McGowan's Pass, lands at Throgg's Neck; finds the passage to the main land well guarded; reembarks; lands at Pell's Point; on the 16th and 17th, has a skirmish beyond East Chester, at a stone fence; passes New Rochelle on the 21st, and goes into camp.

NOTE VII.—On the 22d, Knyphausen, having arrived from Europe, lands at Meyer's Point; protects Howe's base, and moves toward Fort Washington on the 28th, on which date Howe gains a position at White Plains.

NOTE VIII.—Chatterton Hill, which commanded Howe's camp, as well as White Plains, and was occupied by McDougall and two guns of Capt. Alexander Hamilton, is stormed by Leslie and Rahl on the 29th. British casualties, 231. American casualties, 130.

NOTE IX.—Howe waits for reinforcements; loses one day, through a storm, and Washington retiring, attains a strong position on North Castle Heights. Howe, thus foiled, crosses to the Hudson River, at Dobbs Ferry, to operate against Fort Washington.

NOTE X.—The fight at Chatterton Hill is generally known as the "Battle of White Plains," at which place there was no actual collision between the armies.

References:

CARRINGTON'S "BATTLES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION," pp. 228-234

CARRINGTON'S BATTLES; for other Details, pp. 214-242

School Histories:

Anderson, ¶ 35; p. 75.

Barnes, ¶ 1; p. 116.

Berard (Bush), ¶ 63; p. 153.

Goodrich, C. A. (Seaveys), ¶ 5; p. 121.

Goodrich, S. G., ¶ 1; p. 213.

Hassard, ¶ 9; p. 178.

Holmes, ¶ 21; p. 119.

Lossing, ¶ 18; p. 146.

Quackenbos, ¶ 319; p. 229.

Ridpath, ¶ 21; p. 197.

Sadlier (Excel), ¶ 4; p. 187.

Stephens, A. H., ¶ 9; p. 193.

Swinton, ¶ 115; p. 128.

Scott, ¶ 12; p. 171.

Thalheimer (Eclectic), ¶ 254-6;
p. 145-6.

Venable, ¶ 135; p. 102.

CARRINGTON'S "BATTLES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION," (White Plains,) pp. 234-242.

Capture of Fort Washington

NOVEMBER 16th, 1776

American Commanders

MAGAW

RAWLINGS CADWALLADER BAXTER MILLER

Strength, 2,764 Casualties 130 Surrendered, 2,634

NOTE.—Cadwallader was advanced southward to the old field-works near the Morris House, to resist British approach from New York. Baxter and Miller occupied Laurel Hill and the site of Fort George, overlooking Harlem River, to prevent the crossing of troops which approached from the direction of William's Bridge, on the east bank of that river.

Rawlings was on the Hudson River ridge, or bluff, northward, toward Kingsbridge. Fort Tryon and Cock Hill Fort were small, advanced works, in the same direction, but designed chiefly to command the Hudson River. Fort Washington itself, except the small redoubt, was open eastward, and unprotected from artillery, which might be used from Laurel Hill.

British Commanders

CORNWALLIS

HOWE

CLINTON

KNYPHAUSEN MATTHEWS RAHL PERCY STERLING

Strength, 9,000 Casualties, 454

NOTE.—One British column ascended the Harlem River, practically gained the rear of the works held by Cadwallader, and compelled him to retreat, with the loss of 170 men taken prisoners. Knyphausen and Rahl crossed at King's Bridge, took the two small out-works in succession, followed the Hudson River Heights, and thus were in the rear of Laurel Hill, making it untenable. This force had been augmented by troops which ascended the Hudson in thirty flat boats, and eluded the vigilance of Gen. Greene, then at Fort Lee, and Col. Magaw, and landed at Spuyten Duyvel Creek on the night of Nov. 14th. The landing from the Harlem River, eastward, was resisted with vigor. Baxter and Miller fell. Rawlings was wounded in the attack from the North.

A general assault compelled surrender. In storming the rear ascent, eastward, which was already commanded by guns placed in position on Laurel Hill, the Hessian regiments of Rahl, Donop, Losberg, Stein, Nesseback and Dittforth lost 326 men. The great loss in tents and heavy guns was severely felt by the American army.

MEM.—*This Fort did not prevent the passage of ships of war up the Hudson, as had been expected, and its loss, except in men and materials of war, did not permanently injure the American cause. Its possession by the British, as an outpost of New York, continually required a garrison, and the Americans maintained communication with New England, through forts higher up the Hudson. The few incursions to Westchester had little effect on the war.*

References :

CARRINGTON'S "BATTLES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION," pp. 242-254.

School Histories :

Anderson, ¶ 36; p. 76.

Barnes, ¶ 1; p. 116.

Berard (Bush), ¶ 66; p. 154.

Goodrich, C.A. (Seaveys), ¶ 6; p. 121.

Goodrich, S. G., ¶ 4-5; p. 213.

Hassard, ¶ 4; p. 181.

Holmes, ¶ 22; p. 120.

Lossing, ¶ 20; p. 147.

Quackenbos, ¶ 323; p. 231.

Ridpath, ¶ 23; p. 198.

Sadlier, (Excel), ¶ 4; p. 187.

Stephens, A.H. ¶ 10; p. 194.

Swinton, ¶ 116; p. 129.

Scott, ¶ 14; p. 172.

Thalheimer (Eclectic), ¶ 256;
p. 146-7.

Venable, ¶ 136; p. 102.

The
March
which
traversed
and
saved
New Jersey,
was
planned
and
executed,
with
Supreme
Faith
in
Success,
in spite of
the
Treachery
of
General
Charles Lee.

Trenton and Vicinity.

NOTES.

NOTE.—General Charles Lee kept back his division of troops, for selfish ends, although repeatedly ordered to join Washington, and thus crippled his superior officer in his movements.

NOTE 2.—Washington moved from Newtown, December 25th, to Taylorsville, 9 miles above Trenton, with 2,400 men, where he formed his two columns for the surprise of Rahl.

NOTE 3.—General James Ewing was to cross below Newtown with 547 men, to sieze the bridge across the Assinpink and cut off retreat to the South.

NOTE 4.—Col. John Cadwallader was to cross at Bristol, below Bordentown, where Donop's Hessians were stationed, and co-operate with Griffin, already East of the Delaware, who was to occupy Donop's attention from the North.

NOTE 5.—General Putnam was expected to cross at Philadelphia with one thousand men.

Disaffection in that City prevented him.

NOTE 6.—The column of Washington alone effected a timely crossing. Donop abandoned Bordentown after a sharp skirmish with Griffin; and on the 27th, Cadwallader reached Bordentown with 1,800 men. The ice prevented the landing of his artillery on the 26th, and he abandoned the attempt then made.

NOTE 7.—The Map indicates the sub-division and march of Washington's columns; the advance of Cornwallis from Princeton, January 2d, 1777, when he crowded Hand and Greene back upon Trenton; also the American march of January 3d, whereby Washington fell upon the rear of the British Army, under Mawhood, at Princeton.

The
great
Soldiers,
Statesmen
and
Writers
of
the
Old
World,
paid
Tribute
to
this
great
Stroke
of
the
American
General
in
Chief.

Battle of Trenton

DECEMBER 26th, 1776

American Commander WASHINGTON

Strength, 2,400 Casualties, 2 killed, 3 wounded

MEM.—Among the wounded were Captain, afterwards Col. Washington, and Lieut. James Monroe, afterwards President Monroe. They were wounded while capturing two guns in front of Rahl's Headquarters, on King's Street.

NOTE. The two columns, advancing as indicated on previous map, respectively gained the head and foot of King's street, at 8 o'clock in the morning, after a hard march, through hail, sleet and rain, in which many were frost bitten. Several died. The surprise of the Hessians was complete. Hand's rûlemen, and the Virginia regiments of Scott and Lawson, prevented the escape of many, along the Assinpink river.

British Commander RAHL

Strength, 1,400 Casualties, 40 Force surrendered, 1,009

NOTE.—Portions of Anspach and Knyphausen's regiments, serving under Rahl, attempted to rally, east of Queen street, but the lower town and the bridge across the Assinpink, had been seized by Sullivan, Stark and St. Clair, and surrender was inevitable. The American guns at the head of King and Queen streets commanded the situation.

References :

CARRINGTON'S "BATTLES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION," pp. 270-278.

School Histories :

Anderson, ¶ 39 ; p. 76.

Barnes, ¶ 3 ; p. 117.

Berard (Bush), ¶ 68; pp. 154-5.

Goodrich, C. A. (Seaveys), ¶ 9, p. 122.

Goodrich, S. G., ¶ 1-7 ; p. 216.

Hassard, ¶ 8 ; p. 182.

Holmes, ¶ 23 ; p. 121.

Lossing, ¶ 23 ; p. 128.

Quackenbos, ¶ 326 ; p. 233.

Ridpath, ¶ 26-7 ; p. 198-9.

Sadlier (Excel), ¶ 6 ; p. 188.

Stephens, A. H., ¶ 13 ; p. 195.

Swinton, ¶ 123 ; p. 130.

Scott, ¶ 18 ; p. 173.

Thalheimer (Eclectic), ¶ 259 ;

p. 147.

Venable, ¶ 137 ; p. 104.

Battle of Princeton

JANUARY 3d, 1777

WASHINGTON, then entrenched on the east bank of the Assinpink (Trenton) river, leaving the bridge guarded and camp fires burning, made a forced march to extricate his army from an impending conflict with Cornwallis, who had hurried from Brunswick on the defeat of Rahl, to attack the American army. Col. Mawhood, commanding the British rear-guard, had left Princeton, when he saw the American vanguard under Mercer enter the town. He returned and attacked with vigor. Mercer fell, but the British were repulsed with a loss of 100 in killed and wounded, and 230 prisoners. The American casualties exceeded 100.

Washington restored temporary confusion which occurred on the fall of Mercer, by personal exposure and great bravery. He gained a strong position among the hills, in the rear of Cornwallis, and thereby forced the British army back to New Brunswick and New York. New Jersey was, for the time, delivered from British control.

References :

CARRINGTON'S "BATTLES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION," pp. 284-294.

School Histories :

Anderson, ¶ 43 ; p. 78.

Barnes, ¶ 1 ; p. 118.

Berard (Bush), ¶ 82-3 ; p. 158-9.

Goodrich, C. A. (Seaveys), ¶ 10 ; p. 123.

Goodrich, S. G., ¶ 1-7 ; p. 217-18.

Hassard, ¶ 11 ; p. 183.

Holmes, ¶ 1 ; p. 123.

Lossing, ¶ 5 ; p. 151.

Quackenbos, ¶ 327 ; p. 234-5.

Ridpath, ¶ 1-4 ; p. 201.

Sadlier (Excel.), ¶ 8 ; p. 188.

Stephens, A. H., ¶ 15 ; p. 196.

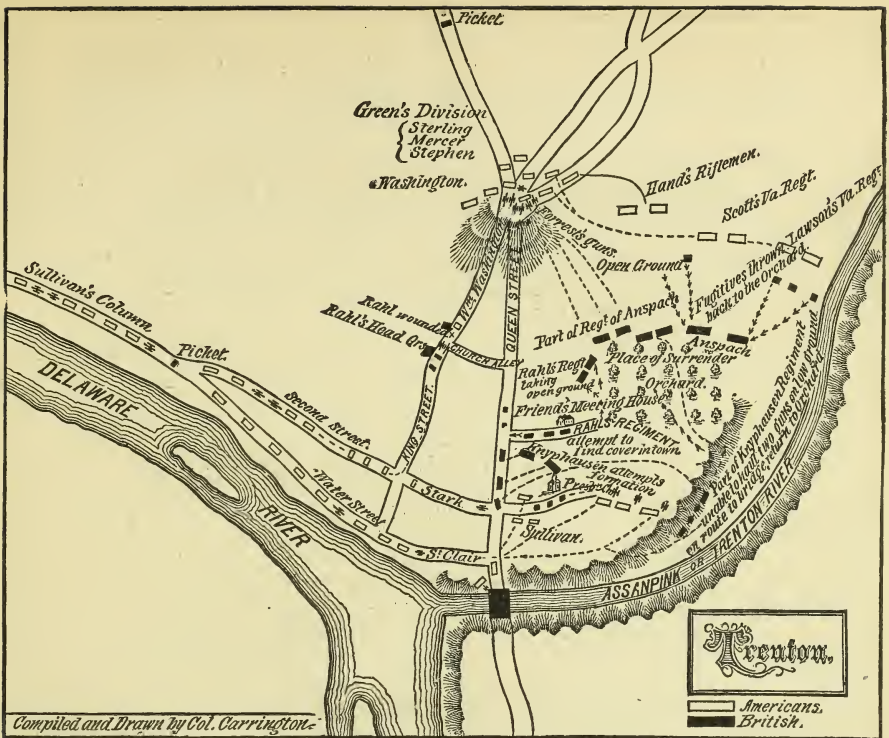
Swinton, ¶ 124 ; p. 130.

Scott, ¶ 2 ; p. 179.

Thalheimer (Eclectic), ¶ 260 ;

p. 147-8.

Venable, ¶ 137 ; p. 105.



Operations in New Jersey

American Commanders

GREENE

WASHINGTON

SULLIVAN

LAFAYETTE, LEE, STIRLING, MAXWELL

MEM.—*New Jersey was the strategic battle-ground of the war, and was more generally overrun by the British army than any other Colony, except South Carolina.*

British Commanders

CLINTON

HOWE

CORNWALLIS

KNYPHAUSEN, GRANT, DONOP, RAHL

NOTE.—The following places are identified with military operations:

Fort Lee,
Hackensack,
New Brunswick,
Trenton,
Princeton,
Bound Brook,
Cranbury,
Bordentown,
Burlington,
Baskingridge,
Kingston,
Maidenhead,
Pluckamen,

Morristown,
Middlebrook,
Mt. Holly,
Inlaystown,
Plainfield,
Chatham,
Somerset C. H.,
Hightstown,
Dumbarton,
Pennington,
Elizabeth,
Hillsborough,
Gloucester,

Metuchen,
Newark,
Piscataway,
Quibbletown,
Samptown,
Millington,
Sandtown,
Crosswicks,
Monmouth,
Haddenfield,
Red Bank,
Englishtown,
Summerville,

Westfield,
Woodbridge,
Allentown,
Springfield,
Scotch Plains,
Bonhampton,
Middletown,
Rahway,
South Amboy,
Perth Amboy,
Billingsport,
Middlebrook,
Paulus Hook.

The issue between Washington and Howe was one of careful strategy. This was solved, in 1777, by Howe's failure to entangle Washington in any action which imperilled American liberty. The contest is briefly noticed.

Second New Jersey Campaign

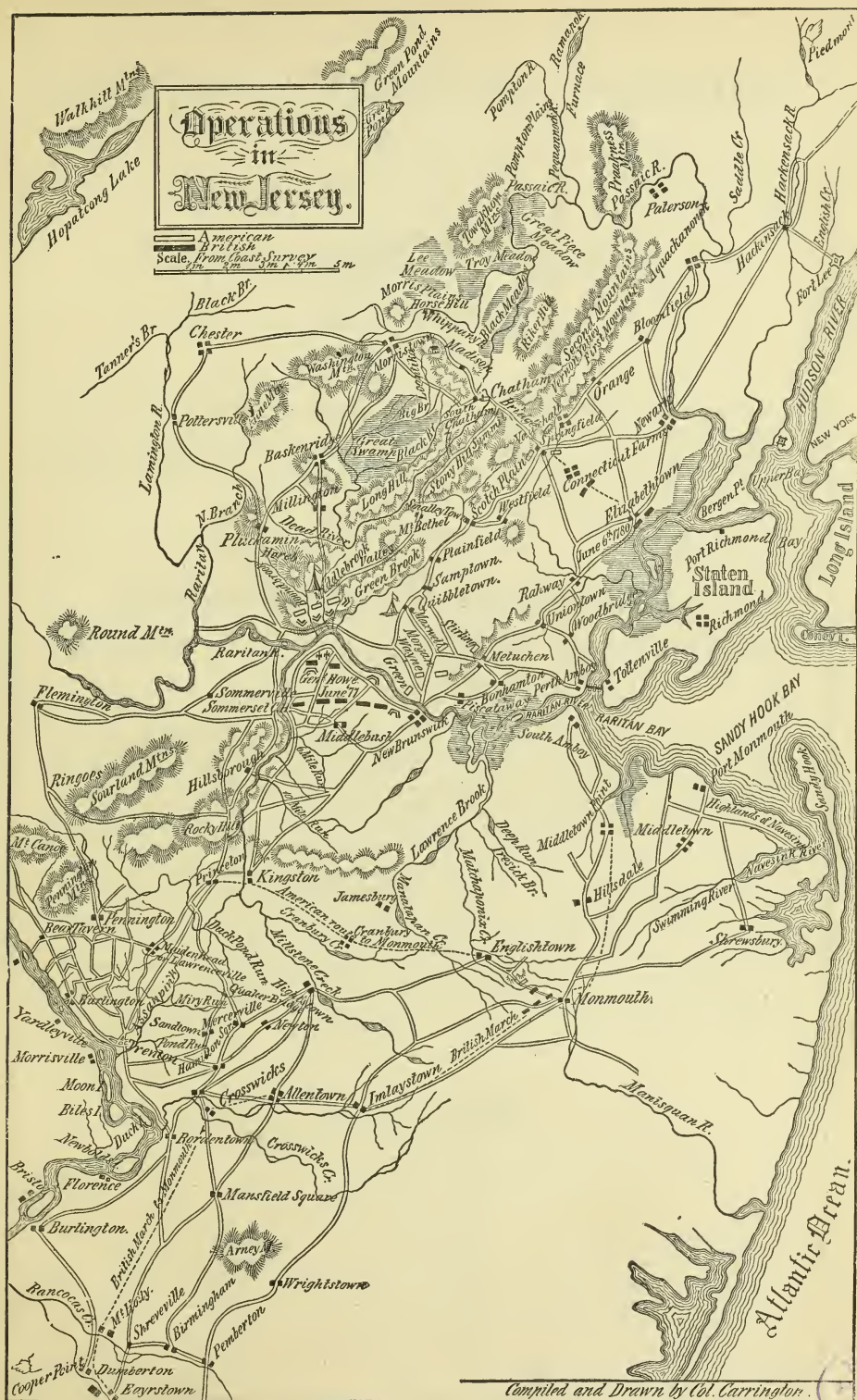
On the 13th of June, 1777, Howe marched from Brunswick to Princeton with 17,000 men. Cornwallis, with the right column, was directed to Hillsborough, and De Heister to Middlebrook, turning off from the Princeton Road, and the line was definitely prolonged to Somerset Court House, as indicated on the map. Howe threatened Philadelphia, hoping that Washington would risk a general engagement in its behalf. The New Jersey militia were posted on Lowland Hill, near Flemington, to which place Sullivan had withdrawn from Princeton.

Washington ordered all the Continental troops, then at Peekskill, except 1,000 men, to join him. He also strengthened the right wing of his position at Middlebrook, by redoubts. He argued, that Howe did not intend to cross the Delaware river because his baggage, boats and bridges had been left at Brunswick. On the 19th Howe found that he could not draw Washington from his strong position, and returned to Brunswick.

Maxwell was at once sent forward to take position between Brunswick and Amboy, to cut off detached parties or baggage, while Greene was sent with three brigades to follow the river and attack their rear, so soon as they should leave the post. Stirling joined Maxwell, and Greene pursued as far as Piscataway. Washington moved his army to Quibbletown, and Stirling was placed in advance, at Metuchen.

On the 26th, Howe resumed the offensive, and advanced to Scotch Plains and Westfield. Cornwallis marched, via Woodbridge, at 7 A. M. with the right wing, and Howe with the left wing, approached Metuchen Meeting House, expecting that Cornwallis would gain the passes to Middlebrook. Four battalions, with six guns, were also sent to Bonhampton to threaten the American right wing. Cornwallis had hardly passed through Woodbridge when he was confronted with Stirling; but, by superior artillery, crowded him back as far as Westfield and Plainfield, capturing three guns, and inflicting upon Stirling a loss of 200 men, at the cost of not more than 70. Maxwell retired without loss. Washington at once comprehended the whole movement, recovered the passes to his old post, before Cornwallis, who had been delayed by Stirling, could reach them, and Howe, who had threatened his front, in favor of the movement of Cornwallis, was *foiled*.

On the afternoon of the 27th, Cornwallis left Westfield, passed through Sampton, and joined Howe. On the 30th, Howe regained Staten Island, and closed his military career in New Jersey.



Compiled and Drawn by Col. Carrington.

Burgoyne's Saratoga Campaign

From JUNE 20th to OCT. 19th, 1777

British Commander

BURGOYNE

Strength, 7,863.

NOTES. On the 20th of June, 1777, Burgoyne established his preliminary camp at Boquet River, and on the 21st held a conference with Indian auxiliaries, engaged by him, under direction of Lord Germaine, but against his own judgment.

The army left Crown Point, to which it had advanced on the 30th, in three divisions. The British infantry, grenadiers and 24th Foot, with Canadians, Indians and ten guns, marched down the west shore and encamped four miles from Ticonderoga. The German reserve and Hessian troops followed the east shore. Burgoyne accompanied the fleet.

American Commanders

SCHUYLER

ST. CLAIR

GATES

Strength, 3,446, including Militia.

NOTES. The first British objective was the capture of Ticonderoga. A bridge of boats communicated with Fort Independence. A boom of heavy logs and sunken timbers was deemed sufficient to prevent the passage of ships into South River. The Americans neglected to fortify Sugar Loaf Hill, deeming it inaccessible.

The investment began July 1st. During the night of July 4th, the British occupied Sugar Loaf Hill, south of the fort, commanding it, and named the new position, Fort Defiance. Riedesel also extended his lines, so as nearly to enclose Fort Independence. The fort became untenable. During the night of the 5th of July, the Americans started 220 batteaux, under Col. Long, for Skenesborough, with their surplus supplies and invalid troops.

At 3 A. M., July 6, when the retreat was well begun, a burning house at Mount Independence exposed the movement to the besiegers. General St. Clair had already started toward Castleton. Genl. Phillips sent Fraser in pursuit, and joined Burgoyne, who took shipping through South River for Skenesborough. Riedesel put a garrison in Fort Independence and followed Fraser. The British seamen cut through the bridge, and the fleet landed its troops at Skenesborough, shortly after Col. Long had landed and started for Fort Ann, 11 miles to the south.

On the 7th, Col. Long had a sharp engagement with Lieut.-Col. Hill and Major Forbes, near Fort Ann; but, being compelled to retreat, burned the fort and retired to Fort Edward.

The British moved their heavy guns, by water, to Fort George, while Burgoyne halted at Skenesborough, and the left wing under Fraser and Riedesel pursued St. Clair.

References :

CARRINGTON'S "BATTLES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION," pp. 301-312.

School Histories :

Anderson, ¶ 57 ; p. 81.

Barnes, ¶ 1 ; p. 121.

Berard (Bush), ¶ 73 ; p. 156.

Goodrich, C. A. (Seaveys) ¶ 18 ; p. 126.

Goodrich, S. G., ¶ 4 ; p. 224.

Hassard, ¶ 5 ; p. 191.

Holmes, ¶ 5 ; p. 125.

Lossing, ¶ 18 ; p. 157.

Quackenbos, ¶ 334 ; p. 240.

Ridpath, ¶ 12 ; p. 202-3.

Sadlier (Excel.), ¶ 9 ; p. 189.

Stephens. A. H., ¶ 21 ; p. 198.

Swinton, ¶ 142 ; p. 134.

Scott, ¶ 12 ; p. 184.

Thalheimer (Eclectic), ¶ 262 ;

p. 150.

Venable, ¶ 140 ; p. 106-7.

This historical map illustrates the Ticonderoga region during the American Revolutionary War. It shows the strategic importance of Lake Champlain and the surrounding areas. Key military events are marked with dates and locations: the Preliminary Campaign in June 1774, the capture of Ticonderoga in July 1774, the Battle of Fort George in July 1776, the Battle of the Clouds in October 1776, the Battle of the Clouds in October 1776, the Battle of the Clouds in October 1776, and the Battle of Bennington in August 1777. The map also shows the Champlain Canal and the Hudson River, as well as various forts and settlements.

312*

Battle of Hubbardton

JULY 7th, 1776

American Commander

FRANCIS

Strength, 1,300 Casualties, 360

British Commander

FRASER

Strength, 1,400 Casualties, 203

NOTE.—General St. Clair, retreating from Ticonderoga, hastened toward Castleton, which he reached by night, July 6th. He left Col. Seth Warner with 150 men at Hubbardton, to collect stragglers and await the arrival of Col. Francis, who left Mount Independence with the rear guard of the American army at four o'clock in the morning. Col. Francis, being joined at Hubbardton by Col. Hale, and thus having a force of nearly 1,300 men, determined to give battle. He attacked Fraser as soon as his pursuing columns appeared, before they could select their ground, and by use of fallen trees and other cover, made an effective attack. The precipitate retreat of Hale (then an invalid) left Francis and Warner but nine hundred men, just when Riedesel and Earl Balcarras arrived with their battalions, and entered into the action with vigor, band playing, and confident of success.

STEDMAN (*British author*) says: "The Americans maintained their post with great resolution and bravery." The reinforcements did not arrive so soon as expected, and victory was for a long time doubtful.

The wide dispersion of the fugitives in the woods, after Col. Francis fell, when resistance became hopeless, induced an excessive estimate of the American casualties.

References:

CARRINGTON'S "BATTLES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION," pp. 214-242

School Histories:

Anderson, ¶ 58; p. 82.

Barnes, ¶ —; p. —.

Berard (Bush), ¶ 74; p. 156.

Goodrich, C. A. (Seaveys), ¶ 19; p. 127.

Goodrich, S. G., ¶ 4; p. 224.

Hassard, ¶ 6; p. 191.

Holmes, ¶ —; p. —.

Loring, ¶ 18; p. 157.

Quackenbos, ¶ 334; p. 247.

Ridpath, ¶ 12; p. 203.

Sadler (Excel), ¶ —; p. —.

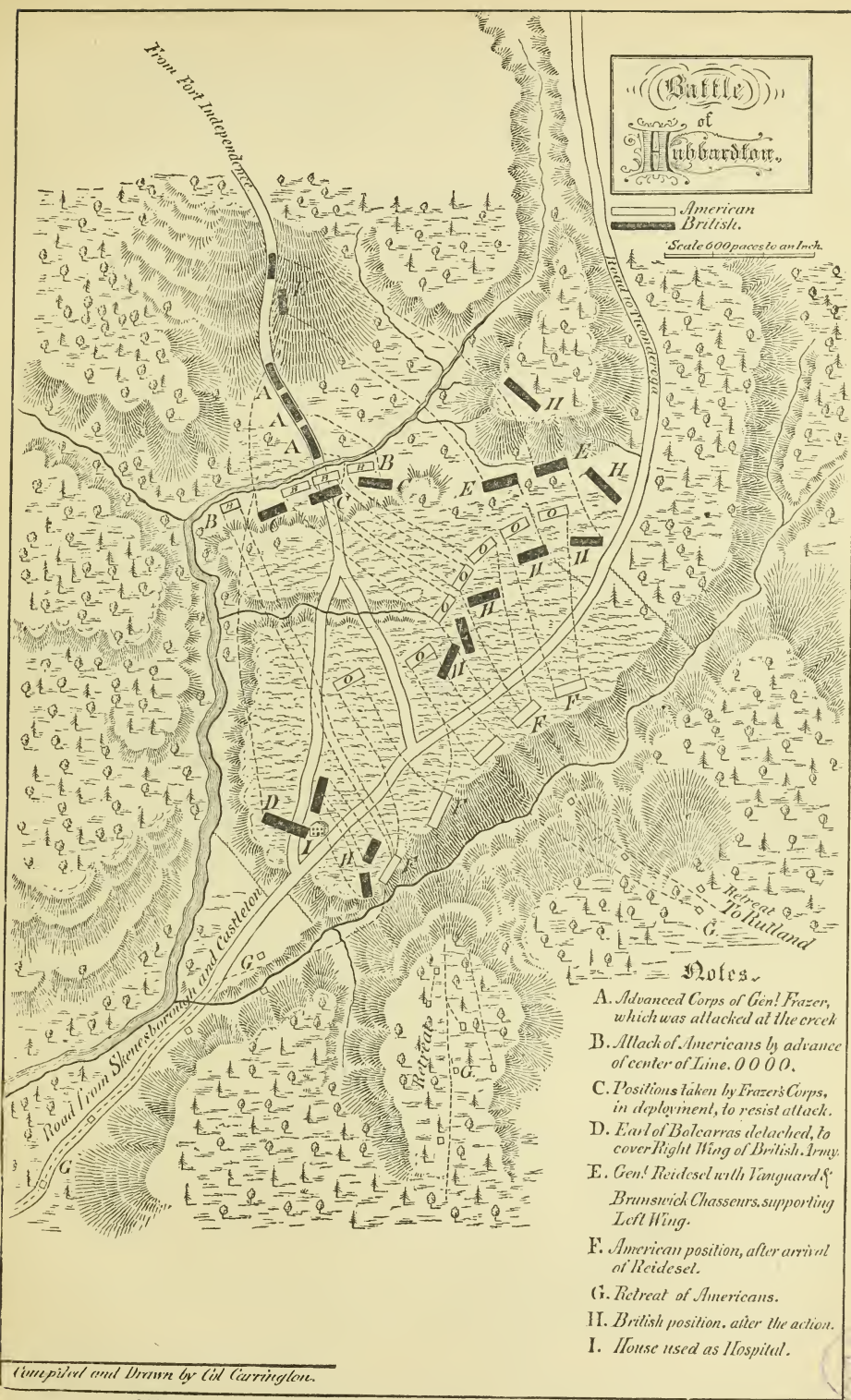
Stephens, A. H., ¶ 22; p. 158.

Swinton, ¶ —; p. —.

Scott, ¶ 12; p. 184.

Thalheimer (Eclectic), ¶ 5;
p. 159.

Venable, ¶ 140; p. 107.



Battle of Bennington

AUGUST 16th, 1777

American Commander

STARK

Strength, 1,450 Casualties, 84

British Commander

BAUME

Strength, 550 Casualties, 207.

Americans take 600 prisoners, including Tories

MEM.—(The battle of Bennington resulted from an attempt made by Burgoyne to secure flour and other supplies, which a loyalist, Major Skene, had reported to be collected at that place. The route from Skenesborough to Fort Edward, on the Hudson river, had been so obstructed by felled timber and broken bridges, by order of Gen. Schuyler, that Burgoyne did not reach that post until July 30th, and his army already experienced a scarcity of provisions.)

NOTES.—On the 11th of August, Lt. Col. Baume was started from Batten Kill, with 550 men to capture the stores. On the 14th he had a skirmish at Van Schaik's mill, where he destroyed some flour, and wrote to Burgoyne that a force of fifteen to eighteen hundred men was reported to be at Bennington. Meanwhile, loyalists, with and without arms, were joining him, to share in the plunder of the expedition. He advanced the same day, within four miles of Bennington; but, upon assurances that the Americans were in force, he entrenched upon a wooded hill at a bend of the Walloomschoick river, placed a detachment of Rangers at the river crossing, and one of Loyalists on a knoll at the forked roads, in front of the crossing, and awaited attack, or reinforcements.

On the 15th, at 8 A. M., Lt. Col. Breyman received orders, and, at 9 o'clock, left Burgoyne's headquarters with reinforcements, viz.: 500 men and two guns. Heavy rain retarded the column, limiting the advance to less than a mile an hour. On the same day Col. Warner left Manchester for Bennington, where he halted one day, to rest the men and dry their arms and equipments. With the arrival of Col. Symonds, the Americans numbered nearly two thousand men.

On the 16th, Stark, without waiting for the entire command to be ready, advanced against the enemy. Stickney cut off the detachment at the bridge. Hubbard dispersed the small force in front of the bridge. Herrick attacked the British Grenadiers, who were posted near the Saratoga road, on the British right, while Nichols turned Baume's left. Stark, himself, ascended the face of the hill and stormed the breastworks. The Indian allies deserted Baume at the first attack, and by four o'clock the battle was over. The British lost in killed, 207, and in prisoners, including loyalists or tories, not far from 600.

Lt. Col. Breyman arrived and opened fire with his guns, while the Americans, widely dispersed, were collecting the trophies of the field. The failure of Breyman's artillery ammunition, and the timely arrival of Col. Warner with his fresh regiment, completed the victory at Bennington.

References :

CARRINGTON'S "BATTLES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION," pp. 327-334.

School Histories :

Anderson, ¶ 62 ; p. 83.

Barnes, ¶ 2 ; p. 123.

Berard (Bush), ¶ 76 ; p. 157.

Goodrich, C. A. (Seaveys), ¶ 19 ; p. 127.

Goodrich, S. G., ¶ 1-7 ; p. 226.

Hassard, ¶ 12-13 ; p. 194.

Holmes, ¶ 7 ; p. 126.

Lossing, ¶ 20 ; p. 153.

Quackenbos, ¶ 338 ; p. 242-3.

Ridpath, ¶ 13 ; p. 203.

Sadlier, (Excel), ¶ 2 ; p. 191.

Stephens, A. H. ¶ 26 ; p. 200.

Swinton, ¶ 145 ; p. 134.

Scott, ¶ 16 ; p. 186.

Thalheimer (Eclectic), ¶ 264,

p. 151 ;

Venable, ¶ 140 ; p. 17.

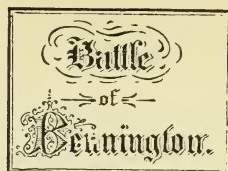
NOTE.—The invasion by Burgoyne had support from a movement into Central New York via Oswego, under St. Leger, against Fort Schuyler.

Its object was to reach Albany by the Mohawk Valley, in the rear of the American army. The "Battle of Oriskany" was fought; General Herkimer was wounded and, the American casualties were nearly 400. Col. Marinus Willet held the fort, with success; and the approach of Arnold to its relief induced St. Leger to give up the siege, which he began with assurance of success. General Schuyler planned the relief from this attack, provided for the detail of Learned and Arnold for the purpose, and the result vindicated his own expectations, and those of Washington.

Carrington's "Battles of the American Revolution," pp. 324-5.

Notes.

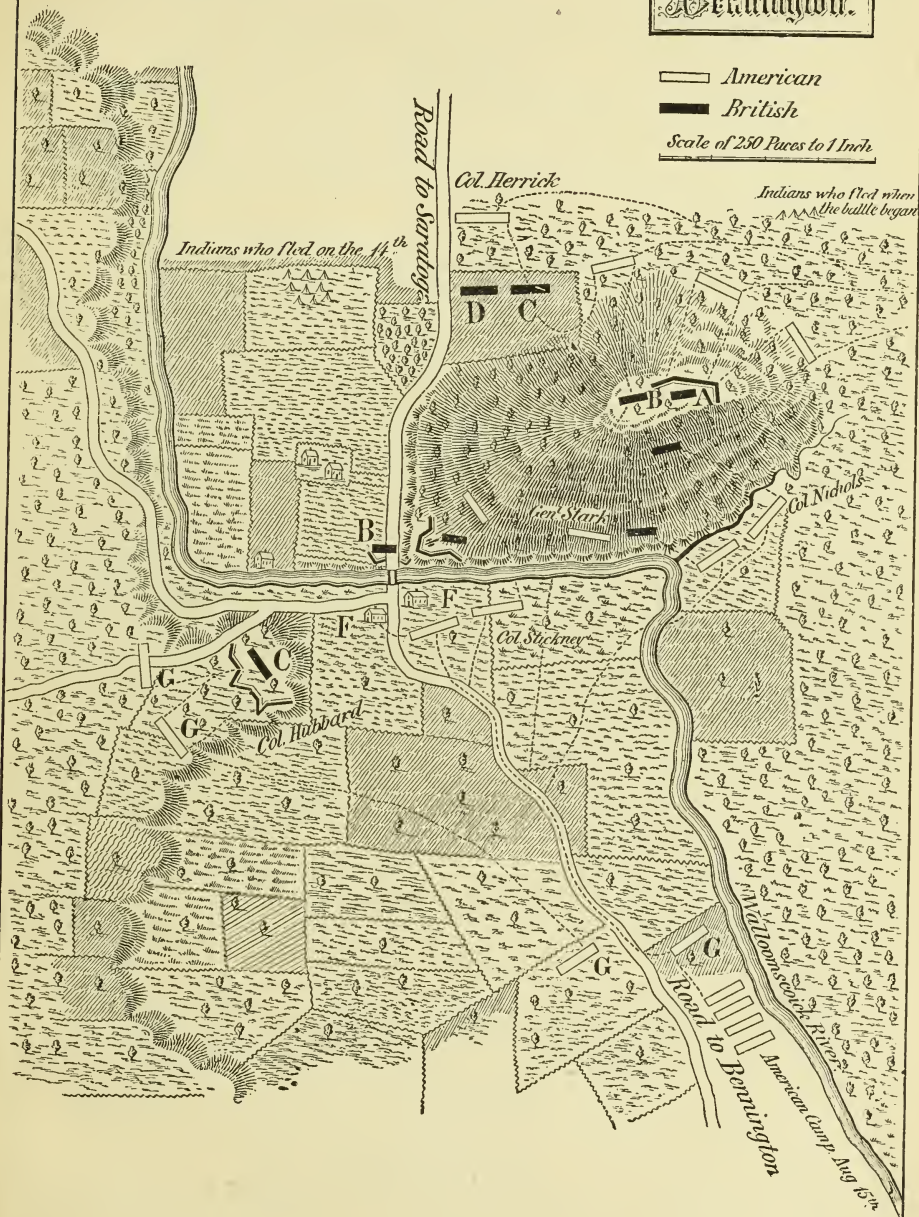
A. Reid's Dragoons. B. Rangers.
C. American Volunteers, Peters Commanding
D. German Grenadiers. E. Chasseurs
F. Houses occupied by Canadians
G. American Forces.



— American

— British

Scale of 250 Paces to 1 Inch



Compiled and Drawn by Col. Carrington.

Battle of Freeman's Farm

SEPTEMBER 17th, 1777

American Commanders

MORGAN GATES POOR
LIVINGSTON LEARNED ARNOLD DEARBORNE

Strength, 3,500. Casualties, 321

AMERICAN POSITION.—Gates succeeded Schuyler, August 10th, 1777, and established his camp, four miles north of Stillwater, and twenty-four above Albany, on the west bank of the Hudson river, at a point selected by Kosciuszko, then Engineer in the American service. The position was strong, and adequately armed.

British Commanders

FRASER, RIEDESEL, **BURGOYNE** BALCARRAS, PHILLIPS
HANAU, HUMPHREYS, ANSTRUTHER, HAMAGE
JONES, KINGSTON, FORBES

BRITISH POSITION.—As early as August 14th, a bridge of rafts had been thrown over the river at Saratoga, where Gen. Burgoyne made his headquarters, in preparation for an advance upon Albany. This bridge was carried away by a rise of the Hudson, but was replaced by a bridge of boats, by which, on the 13th and 14th of September, the entire British army crossed. On the 15th, the army moved to Dovegat (Coveville), and on the 17th, encamped within about four miles of the American lines.

NOTES.

NOTE I.—Skirmishing occurred between the two armies on the 18th, and on the 19th Burgoyne advanced, in three columns, to attack the American position. Six companies of the 47th Regiment guarded camp. The *right wing*, under Fraser, with the 9th and 24th Regiments, the British grenadiers, the Rangers and Canadians, moved west, then south, and had a sharp skirmish near the spot where Fraser was killed Oct. 8th. This *wing* then moved east, toward Freeman's Farm, to aid the centre. The *centre*, under Burgoyne, including 62d and 20th Regiments, moved southward, and deployed westward, on the road, and waited for Fraser to complete his longer march and gain the position assigned him on the right, and, also, for the left to gain its designated position. The *left wing*, under Phillips and Riedesel, moved down the river bank, and then westward, to support the centre, but did not arrive until it was hotly engaged.

NOTE II.—The Americans early took the offensive. Upon Arnold's advice, Gates ordered him to send Morgan's Riflemen and Dearborne's Light Infantry from his division, to oppose the British *right*, which attempted to turn the American *left*. The movement was timely and successful. The Canadians were driven back, and both Americans and British, during the conflict, moved eastward, until they took part in the general engagement, which centered about Freeman's Farm, by four o'clock in the afternoon. At this time the whole of Arnold's division was engaged with the British right wing; and, as the Americans received reinforcements, it required the timely arrival of the Hessian column, with artillery, to resist their impetuous assaults.

The American *left*, at one time, advanced beyond the farm-house, which Earl Balcarras had fortified, and attempted to turn the position of the 62d Regiment. The 9th (reserve) came to its relief. The 20th and 62d Regiments were almost destroyed.

NOTE III.—This action left both parties worn out, for the day. The British *centre*, under Burgoyne, 1,100 men, had half its force killed or wounded through their desperate charges. Jones' battery (four guns) lost 36 out of 48 men. Sergeant Lamb says, in his Journal: "The conflict was dreadful; for four hours a constant blaze of fire was kept up, and both armies seemed determined on death or victory."

The American casualties were 65 killed, 218 wounded and 38 missing. Morgan's Riflemen were especially active, while the regiments of Cillery, Scammel, Hale, Van Cortlandt, H. B. Livingston, Cook and Latimer, with Dearborne's Light Infantry, all of Arnold's division, vied with those of Bailey, Wesson, Jackson and James Livingston, in the contest.

References:

CARRINGTON'S "BATTLES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION," pp. 335-346.

School Histories:

Anderson, ¶ 64; p. 84.

Barnes, ¶ 2; p. 123.

Berard (Bush), ¶ 78; p. 157.

Goodrich, C. A. (Seaveys), ¶ 22, p. 128.

Goodrich, S. G., ¶ —; p. —.

Hassard, ¶ 15; p. 195.

Holmes, ¶ 9; p. 126-7.

Lossing, ¶ 22; p. 159.

Quackenbos, ¶ 342; p. 244.

Ridpath, ¶ 15; p. 204.

Sadlier (Excel), ¶ 11-12; p. 191.

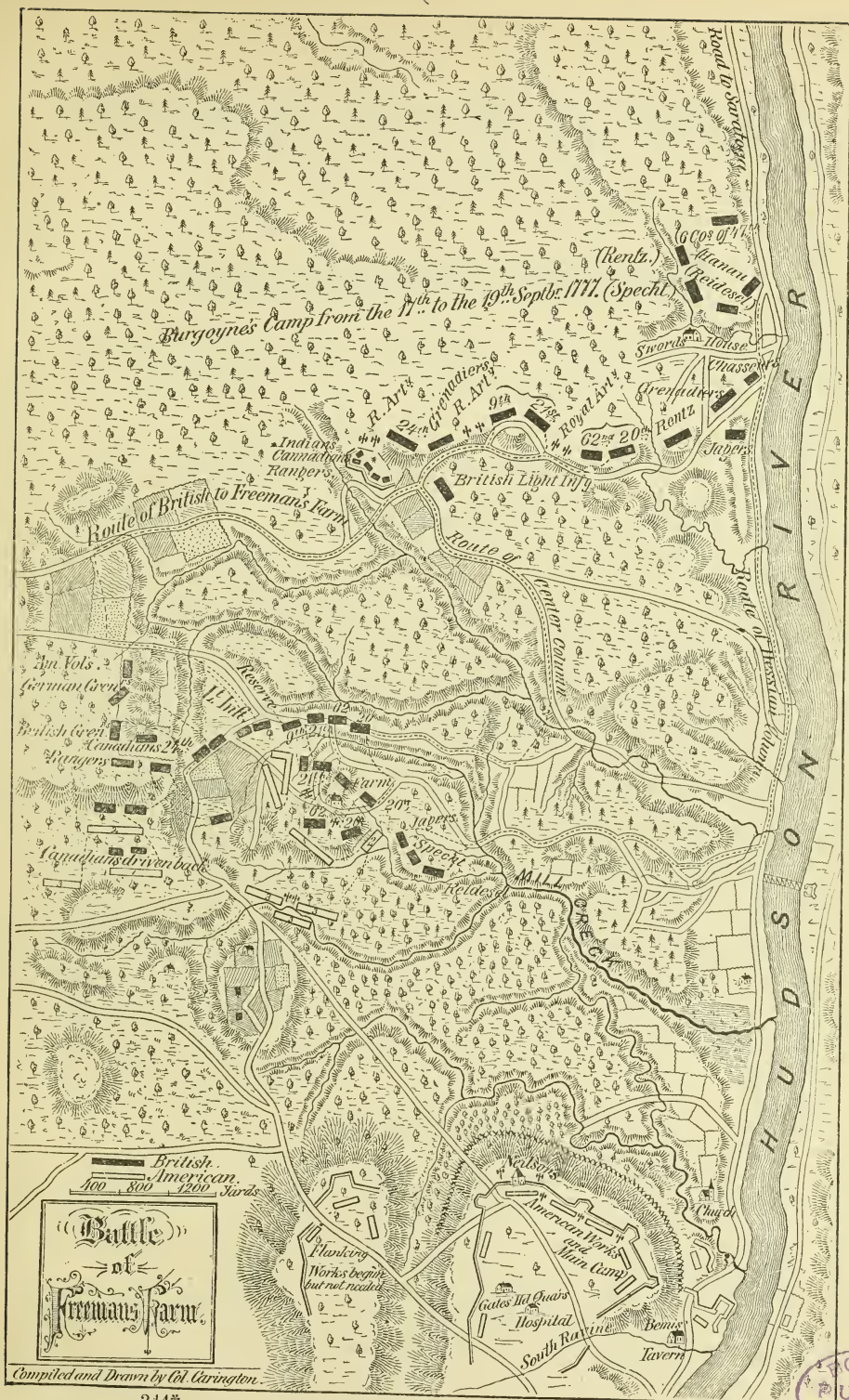
Stephens, A. H., ¶ 28; p. 201.

Swinton, ¶ 148; p. 135.

Scott, ¶ 18; p. 187.

Thalheimer (Eclectic), ¶ 265;
p. 152.

Venable, ¶ 19; p. 108.



Compiled and Drawn by Col. Carrington.

Battle of Bemis Heights

OCTOBER 7th, 1777

American Commanders

MORGAN LEARNED **GATES** POOR NIXON
DEARBORNE, ARNOLD, (Volunteer,) LIVINGSTON, TENBROECK,

British Commanders

RIEDESEL **BURGOYNE** FRASER
DeHEISTER Balcarras ACKLAND

NOTE I.—Burgoyne, with provisions scarce and army wasting, made a desperate effort, with 1,500 men and ten guns, to turn the American left and gain its rear.

NOTE II.—Gates, equally prompt, started troops, under Col. Brooks, to move around the British right.

NOTE III.—The British line formed on the Heights (see map, for details of formation), was attacked furiously by Morgan, Learned, Poor, Dearbone and Tenbroeck. Arnold, although relieved by Lincoln, who had arrived on the 29th of September, dashed on, with his old command, regardless of restraint.

NOTE IV.—The British artillery, which, at first, fired over the assailing column, was speedily over-run by the swift charge. Fraser fell, while rallying the broken line. Patterson and Glover bring up their columns. The British order a general retreat. Balcarras still holds Freeman's Farm; but the American troops sweep on, and storm the works held by Breyman. He is killed, and Arnold is wounded as he enters the redoubt, from the north. The regiments of Wesson and Livingston were among the most active in the final assault.

NOTE V.—The long delayed promotion of Arnold was promptly made by the American Congress.

NOTE VI.—The British casualties exceeded 500. The American casualties were not more than 150. Sir Francis Clark died from wounds received, and Major Ackland, also wounded, became a prisoner, as well as Major Williams.

NOTE VII.—The British army retired to (present) Schuylersville, crossed the Fishkill, and carefully entrenched its camp, leaving their old camp on the 8th, at night.

References:

CARRINGTON'S "BATTLES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION," pp. 345-350.

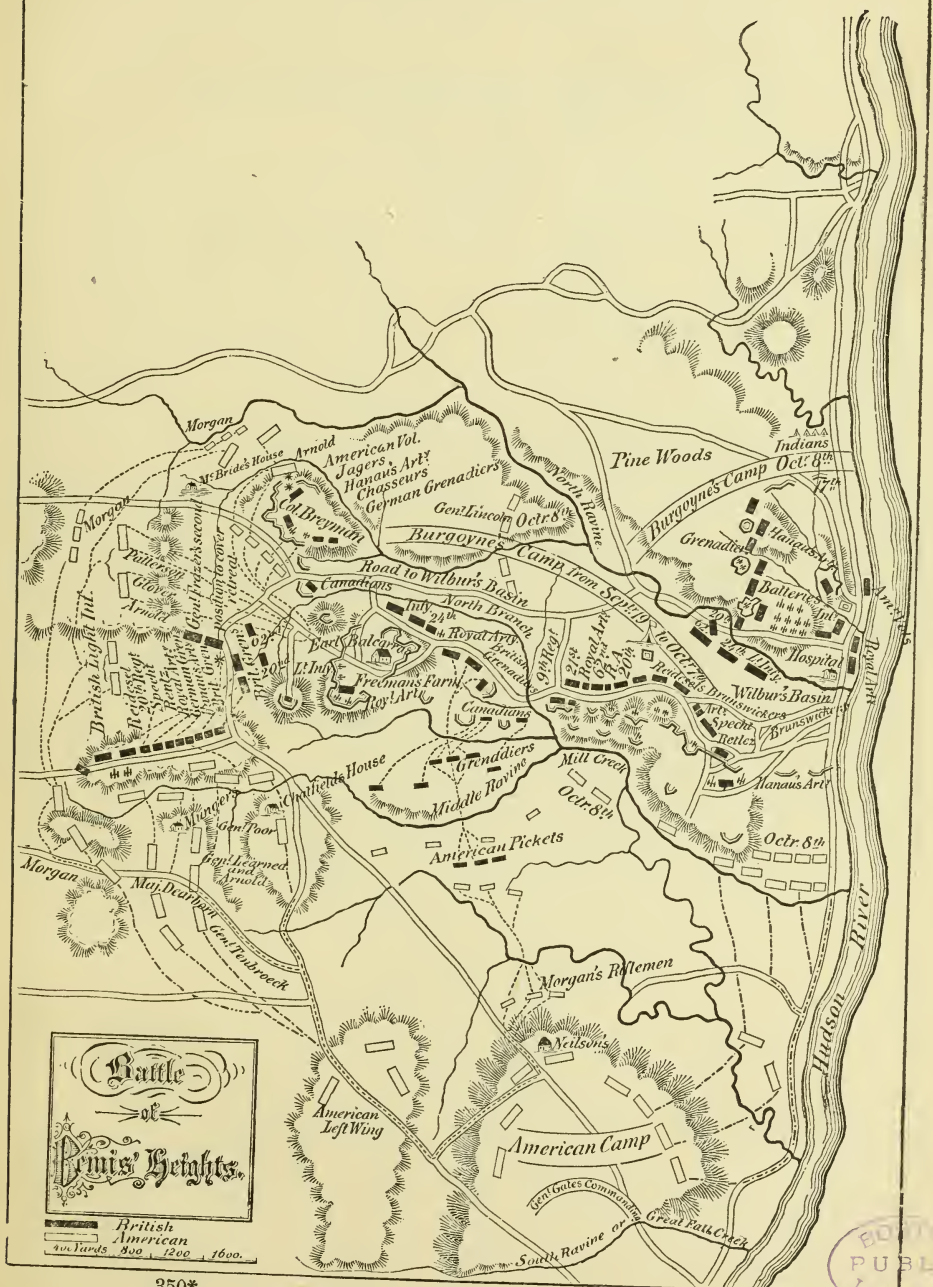
School Histories:

- | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Anderson, ¶ 65; p. 84. | Holmes, ¶ 9; p. 126-7. | Swinton, ¶ 149; p. 135. |
| Barnes, ¶ 1; p. 124. | Lossing, ¶ 22; p. 159. | Scott, ¶ 13; p. 187. |
| Berard (Bush), ¶ 80; p. 158. | Quackenbos, ¶ 344; p. 246. | Thalheimer (Eclectic), ¶ 266; |
| Goodrich, C.A. (Seaveys), ¶ 22, p. 128. | Ridpath, ¶ 16; p. 204. | p. 152. |
| Goodrich, S.G., ¶ —; p. —. | Sadlier (Excel), ¶ 11-12; p. 191. | Venable, ¶ 19; p. 109. |
| Hassard, ¶ 18; p. 195. | Stephens, A. H., ¶ 29; p. 201. | |

Compiled and Drawn by Col. Carrington.

** Arnold wounded

* Frazer wounded



Surrender of Burgoyne

OCTOBER 19th, 1777

American Commanders

NIXON MORGAN **GATES** LINCOLN BROOKS
LEARNED, DEARBORNE, GLOVER, PATTERSON, POOR

Strength,	. 18,624
Detached,	. 3,875
Sick	. 622
Absent,	. 731
Present Oct. 16th,	13,216
Regulars present,	9,093

British Commanders

BURGOYNE

DeHEISTER, RIEDESEL, SPECHT, BALCARRAS, PHILLIPS

Force Surrendered, 5,763.

NOTE.—The Americans occupied the east bank of the Hudson in force; established a battery of five guns above the bridge of boats; cut off all retreat northward; supplies were exhausted, and surrender ensued. The prisoners of war were sent to Cambridge, Mass., and Rutland, Vt., and afterward, during the winter of 1778, were marched 700 miles, to Charlottesville, Va. Madame Riedesel accompanied her husband. The descendants of many of these soldiers survive in Virginia.

References :

CARRINGTON'S "BATTLES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION," pp. 345-355.

School Histories :

Anderson, ¶ 66; p. 84.

Barnes, ¶ 1; p. 125.

Berard (Bush), ¶ 80; p. 158.

Goodrich, C. A. (Seaveys) ¶ 23; p. 123.

Goodrich, S. G., ¶ 5; p. 230.

Hassard, ¶ 19; p. 195.

Holmes, ¶ 9; p. 126-7.

Lossing, ¶ 22; p. 159.

Quackenbos, ¶ 345; p. 248.

Ridpath, ¶ 17; p. 224.

Sadlier (Excel.), ¶ —; p. —.

Stephens, A. H., ¶ 30; p. 202.

Swinton, ¶ 150; p. 135-6.

Scott, ¶ 19; p. 187-8.

Thalheimer (Eclectic), ¶ 266;

p. 152.

Venable, ¶ 19; p. 109.

Surrender
of
Burgoyne.

— American
— British.

551*

Genl Morgan's Rifle Corps.

Genl Poor
and
Learned



Compiled and Drawn by Col Carrington



➤ Capture of Forts ➤

CLINTON and MONTGOMERY

OCTOBER 6th, 1777

American Commanders

Gen. James Clinton

Gen. George Clinton (Governor)

MEM—Gen. Putnam in Command at Peekskill.

British Commanders

VAUGHAN

Sir HENRY CLINTON

TRYON

EMERICK

ROBINSON

TRUMBACH

CAMPBELL

NOTE I.—Clinton lands at Verplanck's Point, Oct 5th, and sends ships to Peekskill (see map) to threaten that post and draw attention from the river. A large force, in forty flatboats, also threatened Fort Independence.

NOTE II.—Putnam retires to high ground, to avoid being taken in rear.

NOTE III.—On Oct. 6th, Clinton lands at Stony Point, favored by a heavy fog; leaves a strong rear guard, and sends two divisions, simultaneously to attack Forts Clinton and Montgomery.

NOTE IV.—Vaughan, with 1,200 men, and Tryon, with the 7th Regiment and Trumbach's Hessians, having passed behind Dunderberg Mountain unobserved, halt and take lodgment in a ravine to the right, and near Fort Clinton, to give the advance column of 500 regulars and 400 Provincials, under Campbell and Robinson, full time to make its detour and gain a position before Fort Montgomery.

NOTE V.—Governor Clinton, who superintended the defense of both forts, learned, on the evening of the 5th, that British troops were between King's Ferry and Dunderberg; and two parties, each with a gun, were sent from Fort Montgomery to resist Campbell's advance. A messenger was also sent to advise Putnam of the situation.

NOTE VI.—The detachment, sent out, was too late to seize the pass, and both forts were stormed, after a vigorous defense, which continued from five in the afternoon, until dark.

NOTE VII.—The American casualties were about 300, including 227 prisoners. General James Clinton was wounded by a bayonet, but escaped to the mountains; and General Clinton escaped by crossing the river.

NOTE VIII.—The British casualties were 40 killed and 150 wounded. Lieut.-Col. Campbell was killed in the assault of Fort Montgomery. Count Grabowski, *Aide-de-camp* of Clinton, Majors Sill and Grant, and Capt. Stewart, were also killed.

NOTE IX.—Two frigates were burned to save their capture by the British; the boom across the river was destroyed; Putnam retired to Fishkill; and Esopus (Kingston) was burned by the British, under Vaughan, before Sir Henry Clinton returned to New York, there to learn of Burgoyne's disaster.

References:

CARRINGTON'S "BATTLES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION," pp. 355-362

School Histories:

Anderson, ¶ 67; p. 84.

Barnes, ¶ —; p. —.

Berard (Bush), ¶ 81; p. 158.

Goodrich, C. A. (Seaveys), ¶ 24; p. 123.

Goodrich, S. G., ¶ 8; p. 230.

Hassard, ¶ 17; p. 193.

Holmes, ¶ —; p. —.

Lossing, ¶ 24; p. 160.

Quackenbos, ¶ —; p. —.

Ridpath, ¶ —; p. —.

Sad'ier (Excel), ¶ —; p. —.

Stephens, A. H., ¶ —; p. —.

Swinton, ¶ —; p. —.

Scott, ¶ 20; p. 188.

Thalheimer (Eclectic), ¶ —;

p. —.

Venable, ¶ 19; p. 110.

Battle of Brandywine

SEPTEMBER 11th, 1777

American Commanders

SULLIVAN WASHINGTON STIRLING
GREENE MUHLENBERG MAXWELL WAYNE STEPHEN

Nominal Strength, 14,000 Effective force, 11,000 Casualties, 780.

AMERICAN DISPOSITIONS. Washington, then in New Jersey, alike watchful of the Hudson, New York City and the large fleet near Staten Island, quickly marched to Pennsylvania, when the fleet sailed southward; left a sufficient force to observe Clinton, passed Philadelphia, and on the 7th of September took a position at Newport, on the east bank of Clay Creek. (See map 22, p. 49). Maxwell had previously skirmished with the British vanguard at Newark, as they advanced from Elk Creek. Early on the 9th, in order to foil an attempt of Howe to gain his rear and cut him off from Philadelphia, Washington again marched, and took a position selected by Gen. Greene, on the east bank of the Brandywine. The American army formed, from Jones' Ford to Pyle's Ford, from right to left, as follows: Stirling, Stephen, Sullivan (under Sullivan), Wayne, Muhlenberg, Weedon, Armstrong (Greene commanding), and Washington, behind the centre, with a small reserve.

British Commanders

KNYPHAUSEN HOWE CORNWALLIS
GRANT MATTHEWS GREY AGNEW STIRN

Strength, 18,000 Casualties, 600.

BRITISH DISPOSITIONS. Howe landed at Head of Elk Creek August 25th, skirmished with Maxwell Sept. 3d, threatened Washington's right on the 8th, and on the 10th reached Kennett Square. Sharp skirmishes occurred on the right, and before Chad's Ford (the centre) with American light troops under Porterfield, Wagner and Maxwell, who had crossed the river for the purpose.

Howe moved at night, and by a detour of 17 miles, crossed the two forks of the Brandywine, repeating the movement made on Long Island, and carefully formed the divisions of Cornwallis, Agnew, Matthews and Grey, in three lines, in rear of the American Army, on and before Osborne's Hill, facing the position, hurriedly taken by Sullivan, when advised of the British advance.

Development of the Action

Washington sent Sullivan, with three divisions, to occupy the hill near Birmingham Meeting House and resist Howe; put Wayne in command at Chad's Ford to oppose Knyphausen, and formed Muhlenberg and Weedon's brigades, as a reserve, under Greene, with which he took his own position.

Howe and Knyphausen forced the positions they respectively threatened, after much fighting, and the entire army fell back slowly, covered by Washington and Greene, to Dilworth and Chester, without panic or sacrifice, reaching Chester at midnight. Howe remained on the field, in charge of the wounded of both armies. Cornwallis reached Chester on the 13th. Washington refitted his army at Philadelphia, moved up the Schuylkill, crossed at Swedes' Ford and offered Howe battle, at Westchester (September 15th), Storms separated the armies.

Mem. (Among the wounded at Brandywine was Lafayette, who served as a volunteer aid-de-camp, under his commission as Major General, then just conferred by Congress.

References :

CARRINGTON'S "BATTLES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION," pp. 368-381.

School Histories :

Anderson, ¶ 50; p. 79.

Barnes, ¶ 3; p. 119.

Berard (Bush), ¶ 83-9; p. 160-1.

Goodrich, C. A. (Seaveys), ¶ 14; p. 125.

Goodrich, S. G., ¶ 3-5; p. 221.

Hassard, ¶ 11-12; p. 188-9.

Holmes, ¶ 10; p. 128.

Lossing, ¶ 13; p. 154.

Quackenbos, ¶ 346; p. 249.

Ridpath, ¶ 19; p. 205.

Sadlier, (Excel), ¶ 14; p. 192.

Stephens, A. H. ¶ 31; p. 202.

Swinton, ¶ 135; p. 132.

Scott, ¶ 8; p. 182.

Thalheimer (Eclectic), ¶ 263;

p. 151; *Note* 2, p. 158.

Venable, ¶ 143; p. 117.

Battle *of* *Brandywine*

British
American



Battle of Germantown

OCTOBER 4th, 1777

American Commanders

SULLIVAN WASHINGTON GREENE
KNOX, WAYNE, STEPHEN, SCOTT, ARMSTRONG
SMALLWOOD, FORMAN, MAXWELL, NASH, MUHLENBERG
Strength, 7,000 Casualties, 1,073

MEM.—*Germantown, six miles from Philadelphia, and Headquarters of Howe, was then, as now, mainly on one street, not quite straight, which crossed Chestnut Hill, Mt. Airy, and the hill at Chew's House, with gradual descent to the Market House.*

British Commanders

GREY, KNYPHAUSEN HOWE AGNEW, STIRN

NOTE I.—In view of the extended distribution of Howe's army, having the left on the Schuylkill and thence deployed nearly parallel with Old School Lane, east and north-east, across the main street, Washington attempted to strike the whole line by a combined movement of his chief divisions. His army was near Pennebecker's Mill, about 20 miles from Philadelphia. Four roads were used. The march began at 7 P. M., Oct. 3d. The plan was for Sullivan, with Wayne and Conway, to lead over Chestnut Hill into the village, supported by Maxwell and Nash, under Stirling; for Armstrong to threaten the British left; for Greene, with Stephen and McDougall, to move by the Limekiln road, and strike the British right near the Market Place, and for Smallwood and Forman to fall into the old York road, and strike the extreme British right, and rear. The advance was prompt, and the surprise promised success. Washington accompanied Sullivan's division. Col. Musgrave, of the 40th Regiment (British) threw himself into the Chew House, and Knox in vain opened his light guns to dispossess the defenders. At Lucan's Mill a sharp action delayed the left, and a dense fog so commingled the combatants and confused operations, that prisoners taken were retaken, and the army was forced to retreat, but in good order, while Howe retired to Philadelphia.

NOTE II.—American casualties were 673, including Gen. Nash and 400 prisoners. British casualties were 535, including Gen. Agnew.

NOTE III.—*Count de Vergennes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Paris, said, "Nothing has struck me so much as Gen. Washington's attacking and giving battle to Gen. Howe's Army. To bring troops, raised within the year, to do this, promises everything."* Louis XVI. promptly coupled this with the Burgoyne campaign, and determined "Not only to acknowledge, but to support American independence."

References :

CARRINGTON'S "BATTLES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION," pp. 302-401.

School Histories :

Anderson, ¶ 52 ; p. 80.

Barnes, ¶ 2 ; p. 120.

Berard (Bush), ¶ 91 ; p. 162.

Goodrich, C. A. (Seaveys), ¶ 16, p. 125-6.

Goodrich, S. G., ¶ 1-6 ; p. 234-5.

Hassard, ¶ 14 ; p. 189.

Holmes, ¶ 11 ; p. 129.

Lossing, ¶ 17 ; p. 156.

Quackenbos, ¶ 348 ; p. 250.

Ridpath, ¶ 21 ; p. 206.

Sadlier (Excel), ¶ 15 ; p. 193.

Stephens, A. H., ¶ 31 ; p. 202.

Swinton, ¶ 137 ; p. 133.

Scott, ¶ 9 ; p. 182-3.

Thalheimer (Eclectic), ¶ 263 ;

p. 151, p. 158, *Note*.

Venable, ¶ 144 ; p. 110.

Battle of Germantown.

American.
British Original Position.
British Advance.
1000 Yards



Compiled and Drawn by Col Carrington.

LIBRARY

Operations on the Delaware

NOTES.

NOTE I.—**FORT MIFFLIN**, on Mud Island, and **FORT MERCER**, at Red Bank, with *Chevaux de frise* at Billings Island and Mud Island, and a redoubt at Billingsport, were the chief obstructions to British operations on the Delaware River, near Philadelphia.

NOTE II.—Col. Green, brave at Bunker Hill and at Quebec, commanding Fort Mercer, so successfully resisted an assault, Oct. 22d, 1777, that the attacking Hessian column lost 400 men, including Col. Donop, the commander, and Lieut.-Col. Minnigerode.

NOTE III.—On the 10th of November, 1777, Fort Mifflin was defended bravely, until, after a loss of 250 men, the remnant of the garrison retired to Fort Mercer. On the 15th, Lieut.-Col. Smith and Major Fluery, the engineer who planned the works, were wounded. The British loss was 13 killed and 24 wounded.

NOTE IV.—Col. Sterling (British) occupied Billingsport Oct. 1st, and on the 18th Cornwallis landed at the same point. The Americans thereupon abandoned Fort Mercer, and being unable to save their armed vessels, set fire to them, near Gloucester Point, and the British gained control of the river.

NOTE V.—Hon. J. W. Wallace, President of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, brought out clearly, in 1881, the fact that the very man who planted the obstructions in the Delaware, deserted to Lord Howe, and guided his boats in their removal; so that the ships of war which gained such unexpected access to Fort Mifflin, at the time of its capture, secured it by treason.

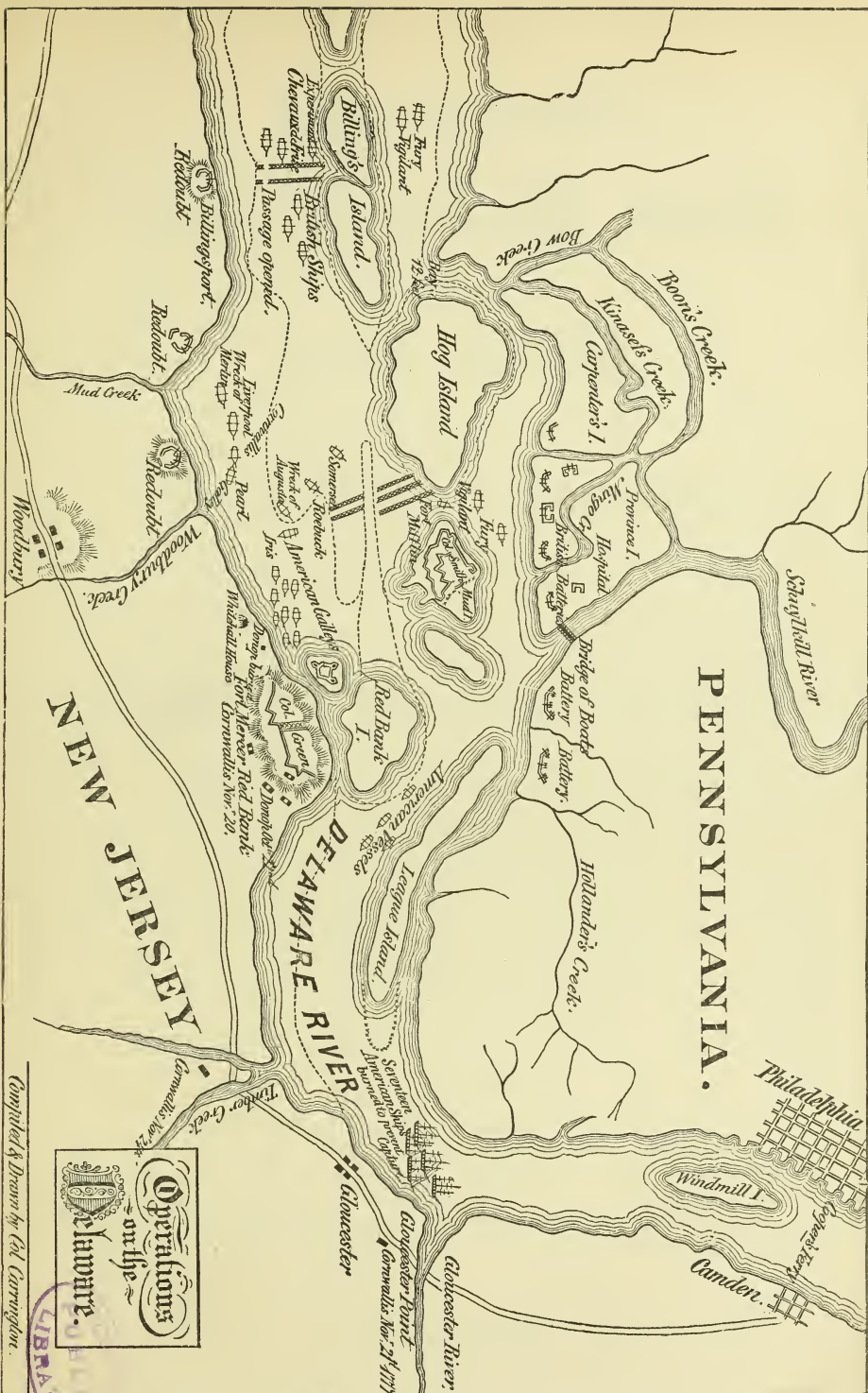
NOTE VI.—Among the British ships which shared in the attack upon Fort Mifflin, are to be recognized the **SOMERSET**, the **ROEBUCK** and the **PEARL**, which took part in operations near New York in 1776, as appears from maps of same.

References:

CARRINGTON'S "BATTLES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION," pp. 391-397.

School Histories:

- | | | |
|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Anderson, ¶ 53-4; p. 80-1. | Holmes, ¶ 10; p. 128. | Swinton, ¶ 138; p. 133. |
| Barnes, ¶ 3; p. 120. | Lossing, ¶ 16; p. 156. | Scott, ¶ 10; p. 183. |
| Berard (Bush), ¶ 93; p. 162. | Quackenbos, ¶ 349; p. 251. | Thalheimer (Eclectic), ¶ Note; |
| Goodrich, C. A. (Seaveys), ¶ 17, p. 126. | Ridpath, ¶ 22; p. 206. | p. 159. |
| Goodrich, S. G., ¶ 8; p. 235. | Sadlier (Excel), ¶ 16; p. 193. | Venable, ¶ 144; p. 110. |
| Hassard, ¶ 15; p. 189. | Stephens, A. H., ¶ 31; p. 203. | |



Operations Near Philadelphia

BEING AN

Outline Map

OF THE

Country, Battle-Fields, Roads and Streams

WHICH RELATE TO THE

Campaigns of 1776-8

From Elk River to Trenton

INCLUDING :

Philadelphia,
Pennebecker's Mill,
Valley Forge,
Chester,
Newark,
Red Bank,
Slabtown,
Bristol,
Yardleysville,

Germantown,
Pottsgrove,
Trudrufflyn,
Chads' Ford,
New Castle,
Haddonfield,
Yardleyville,
Sunville,
Hillsborough,

Whitemarsh,
Warwick,
Westchester,
Kennett Square,
Elk River,
Moore's Town,
Donk's Ferry,
Fort Mercer,
Bordentown,

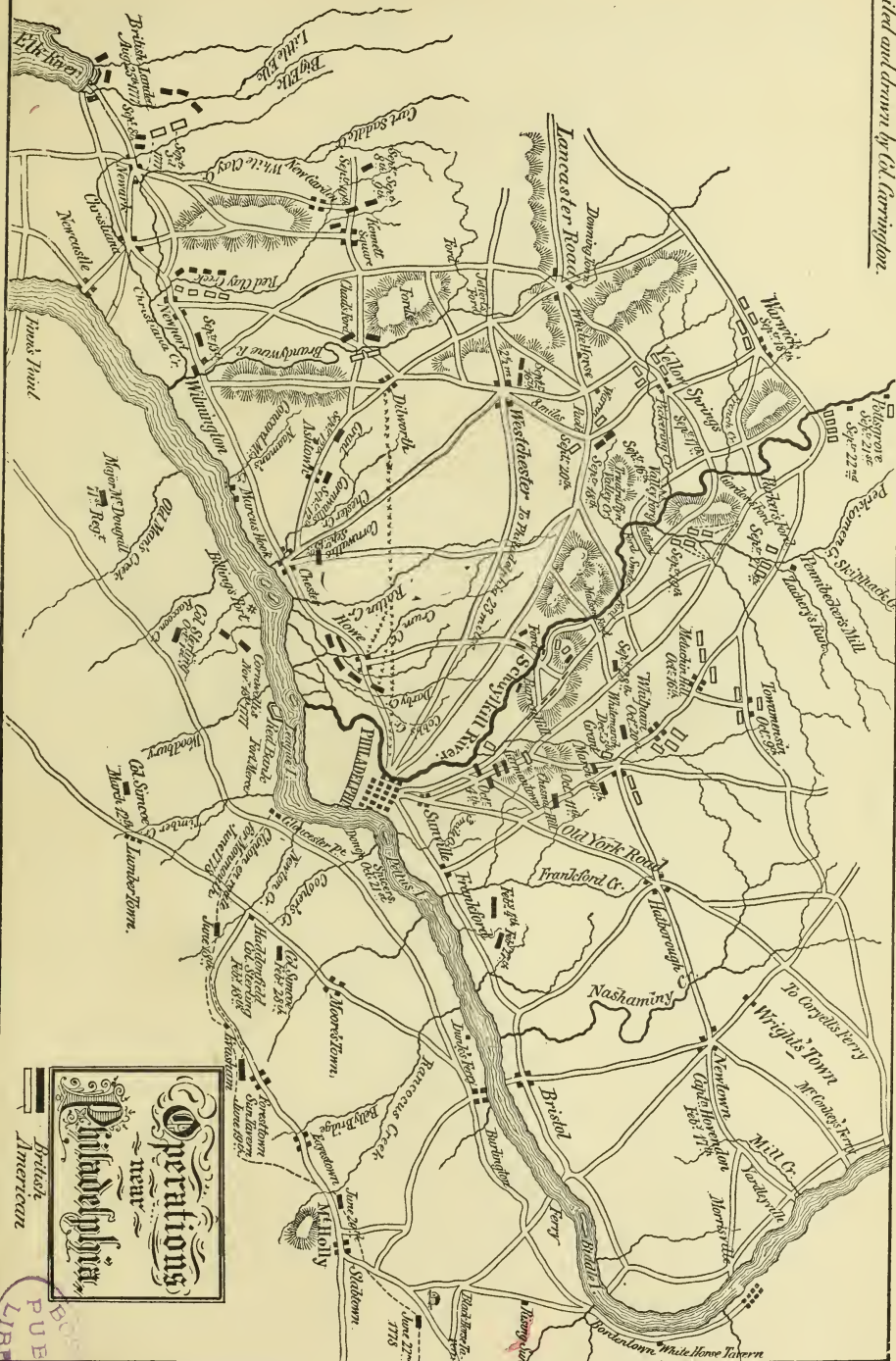
Metuchen Hill,
Yellow Springs,
Dilworth,
Wilmington,
Billingsport,
Mt. Holly,
Hightstown,
Newtown,
Paoli,
Wyoming.

NOTE I.—Wayne, with 1,500 men, stationed at Paoli, was surprised, Sept. 20th, 1777, through the treachery of his old neighbors; and it was his birth-place. He was in camp, near Trudrufflyn, and General Grey made the attack.

NOTE II.—Wyoming is known for an Indian massacre (p. 459—Carrington's Battles), and this massacre was settled (p. 475) by an expedition under Sullivan, James Clinton, Hand, Poor, and Maxwell, who, on the 29th of July, 1779, fought the **BATTLE OF CHEMUNG**, near the present site of Elmira, New York.

Reference :

CARRINGTON'S "BATTLES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION," p. 398.



Encampment at Valley Forge

WINTER OF 1777-8

American Commanders

WASHINGTON

Commander-in-Chief

GEEENE	WAYNE	MAXWELL	LEARNED
STEUBEN	DeKALB	HUNTINGTON	McINTOSH
CONWAY	LAFAYETTE	VARNUM	SCOTT
WOODFORD	GLOVER	WEEDON	PATTERSON
LIVINGSTON	MUHLenberg	DUPORTAIL	POOR

NOTES.—The encampment at Valley Forge is memorable for the great suffering which the American army endured, from extreme cold, want of clothing, and insufficient food.

The "Conway Cabal" or scheme for the removal of Washington from supreme command, which for a time had the practical endorsement of Gates and others, spent its force, and Conway returned to France.

During January, 1778, a committee of Congress visited Washington, and upon full examination of the condition of the army, decided to give him full support.

On the 27th of February, Baron Steuben arrived and took charge of tactical instruction.

On the 4th of April, Congress authorized Washington to call upon Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, for 5,000 militia.

On the 9th, Howe was recalled to England.

On the 10th, Lafayette returned.

On the 7th of May, news of the French alliance was received and solemnly celebrated.

On the 18th, Lafayette was established at Barren Hill, an advance position, midway between Valley Forge and Philadelphia.

On the 19th, Mifflin reported for duty; and on the 20th, General Charles Lee joined, upon his exchange for Prescott, prisoner of war.

On the 18th of June, Clinton withdrew from Philadelphia, and the encampment at Valley Forge was abandoned for that pursuit of Clinton which resulted in the battle of Monmouth.

References :

CARRINGTON'S "BATTLES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION," pp. 406-414.

School Histories :

Anderson, ¶ 55 ; p. 81.

Barnes, ¶ 3 ; p. 125.

Berard (Bush), ¶ 94 ; p. 163.

Goodrich, C. A. (Seaveys) ¶ 28 ; p. 129.

Goodrich, S. G., ¶ 7-8 ; p. 237.

Hassard, ¶ 1-2 ; p. 196-7.

Holmes, ¶ 13 ; p. 130.

Lossing, ¶ 1-2 ; p. 161-2.

Quackenbos, ¶ 352 ; p. 254.

Ridpath, ¶ 24 ; p. 207.

Sadlier (Excel.), ¶ — ; p. —.

Stephens, A. H., ¶ 32 ; p. 203.

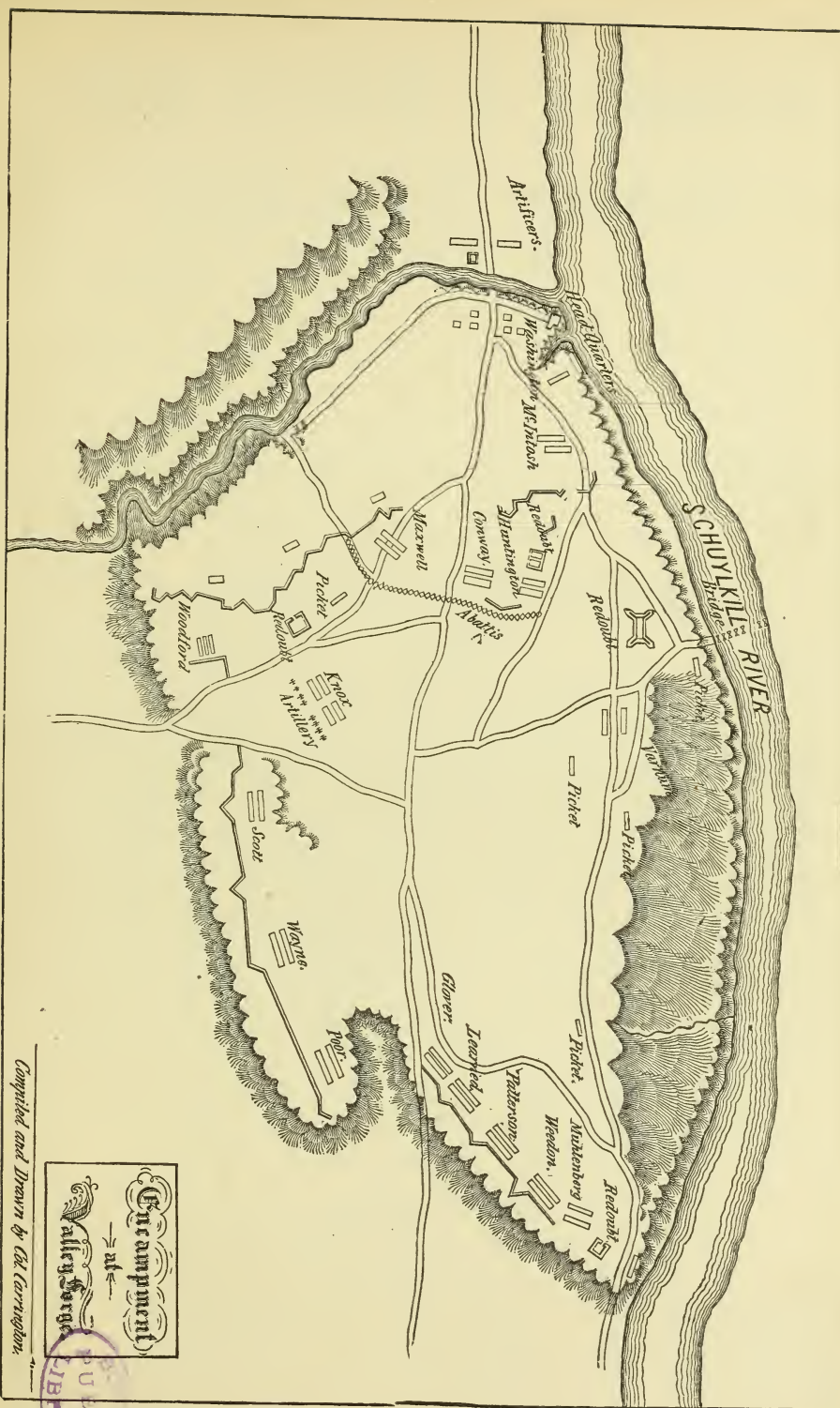
Swinton, ¶ 153 ; p. 136.

Scott, ¶ 1-3 ; p. 189-99.

Thalheimer (Eclectic), ¶ 267 ;

p. 152-3.

Venable, ¶ 145 ; p. 111.



Campment
 at
 Valley Forge

Compiled and Drawn by Col. Carrington.

Lafayette at Barren Hill

American Commanders

LAFAYETTE

POOR

PORTER

McLEAN

Strength, 2,100 Casualties, 9

MEM.—During the spring of 1778, the repeated incursions out of Philadelphia into the country, to procure supplies for the garrison, induced Washington to establish an advance post at Barren Hill.

The detachment consisted of 2,100 picked troops, with five pieces of artillery, and was intrusted to Lafayette, being his first independent command.

It was a corps of observation, to watch Philadelphia, and superintend outposts and skirmishing parties between Valley Forge and that city.

American Position.—Lafayette established his headquarters at a Stone Church, which was within a burying-ground and enclosed by a stone fence. A rocky, steep ridge, fell off to the south and toward the Schuylkill. At its foot, southward, the outpost of Captain McLean was established, and a camp of 50 Indian scouts. Another picket detachment was advanced far down the ridge road, and General Porter, with 500 Pennsylvania militia, was posted on the Whitemarsh road.

British Commanders

CLINTON

GRANT

ERSKINE

GREY

Strength, 5,000 Casualties, 3

British Movements.—The end of Howe's administration at Philadelphia was celebrated by a succession of *fetes*, closing after midnight of the 18th of May. At 4 o'clock of the morning of the 19th, Clinton, who had succeeded Howe, took personal command of a column of 5,000 men, and, with Generals Grant and Erskine, made an attempt to capture Lafayette and his command.

General Grey was sent up the west bank of the Schuylkill with 2,000 men to co-operate from that direction. The column which advanced by the Ridge road, was halted, to give time for General Clinton to occupy the road from Germantown to Swede's Ford, and thus cut off the retreat of Lafayette to Valley Forge.

NOTE I.—Porter's militia retired from the picket post without giving notice of the passage of Grant's column, which took a road through the woods, under the ridge, to the east.

NOTE II.—The advance guard of General Grant gained the rear of the American position and halted at the fork of the two roads leading to Matson's and Swede's fords, for the whole division to gain the summit.

NOTE III.—Lafayette was informed that scarlet uniforms had been seen in the woods to the rear. His scouts confirmed the fact that they were British, and not dragoons in similar uniforms, whom he expected from Valley Forge. His action was prompt. He made a strong demonstration of heads of columns, as if in full force, so that Grant declined to attack, until the arrival of his entire force. This delay was fatal to Clinton's entire plan.

NOTE IV.—A country road ran from the church, under Barren Hill, to Matson's Ford. The Indian scouts, confronted by a party of British dragoons, had fallen back in a panic, but the dragoons had retired with equal celerity from so unusual an enemy. Lafayette directed General Poor to withdraw by this road, and to push for Matson's Ford, instead of Swede's Ford, which was nearest to Valley Forge, while he covered the rear.

NOTE V.—The movement was so prompt that the ford was gained and the river crossed with a loss of but nine men; the British losing three.

NOTE VI.—Washington, from high ground, had witnessed the British march, and fired alarm guns; but the wisdom, coolness, and promptness of Lafayette, which saved his command, received the strong endorsement of the commander-in-chief.

References:

CARRINGTON'S "BATTLES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION," pp. 405-409.

School Histories:

Anderson, ¶ —; p. —.

Barnes, ¶ —; p. —.

Berard (Bush), ¶ —; p. —.

Goodrich, C. A. (Seaveys), ¶ —; p. —.

Goodrich, S. G., ¶ —; p. —.

Hassard, ¶ —; p. —.

Holmes, ¶ —; p. —.

Lossing, ¶ —; p. —.

Quackenbos, ¶ 355; p. 255.

Ridpath, ¶ —; p. —.

Sadlier, (Excel), ¶ —; p. —.

Stephens, A. H., ¶ —; p. —.

Swinton, ¶ —; p. —.

Scott, ¶ —; p. —.

Thalheimer (Eclectic), ¶ —,

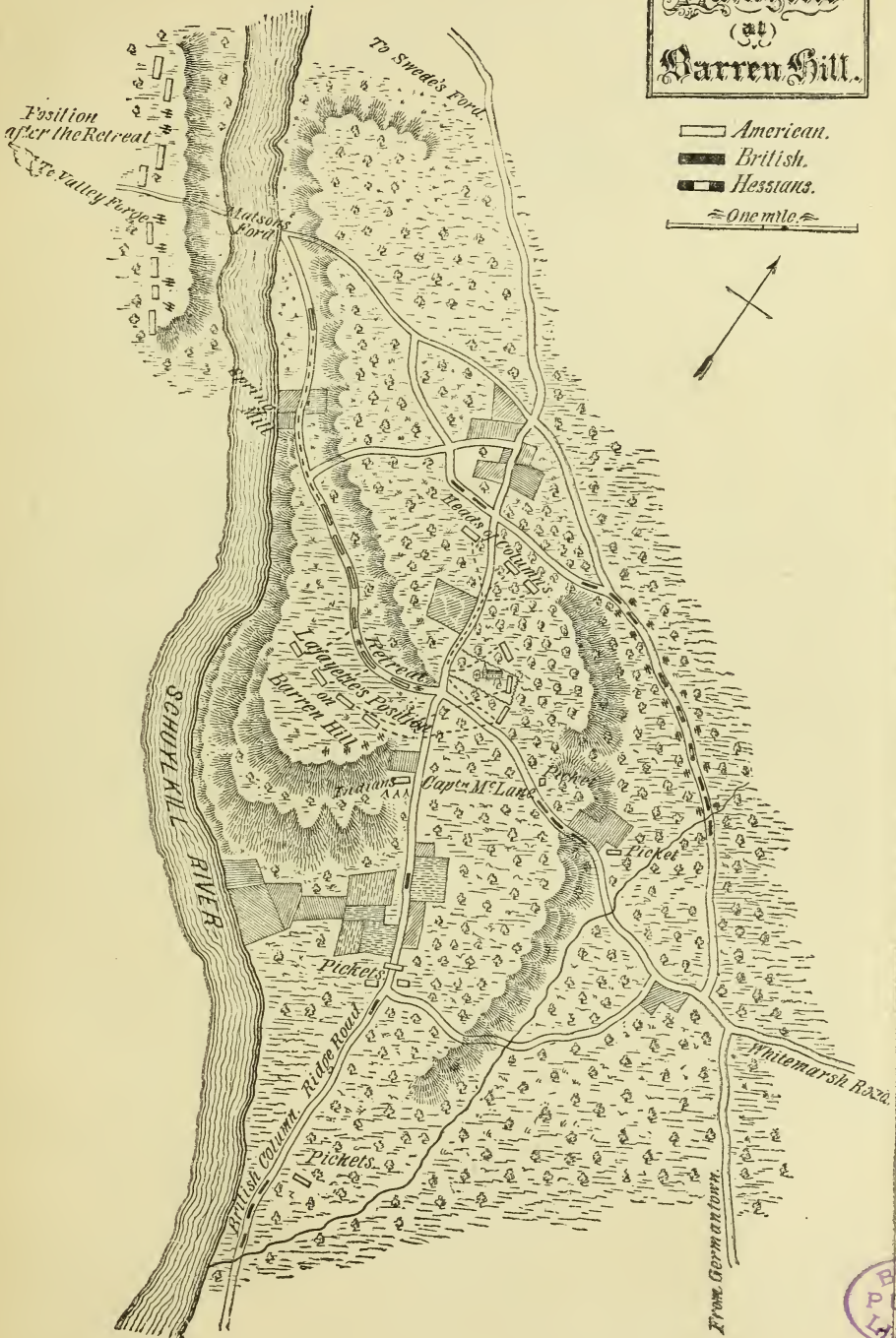
p. —;

Venable, ¶ —; p. —.

Lafayette (at) Barren Hill.

American.
 British.
 Hessians.

≈ One mile ≈



Compiled and Drawn by Col Carrington

Battle of Monmouth

JUNE 29th, 1778

American Commanders

WASHINGTON

LAFAYETTE, STIRLING, GREENE
LEE, WAYNE, POOR, GRAYSON
KNOX, LIVINGSTON, VARNUM
MAXWELL, JACKSON, MORGAN,
WOODFORD, HAMILTON,
DICKINSON, STEWART.

British Commanders

CLINTON

CORNWALLIS
KNYPHAUSEN
MONCKTON
SIMCOE

Strength, about 12,000 to each Army.

MEM.—For Clinton's route from Philadelphia, see map, p. 49.

American Pursuit of Clinton.—Lafayette was entrusted with the advance column, as Lee declined the command, from opposition to the movement. Its gradual reinforcement to nearly 6,000 men, convinced Lee, that if one-half of the army should move upon the enemy, and the senior Major-General be left behind, it would compromise his honor. Lafayette generously yielded the command, on condition that the original plan should be carried out; and Washington pledged the support of the entire army. That plan, was to strike the British line obliquely, while it was extended for nearly twelve miles with its baggage, and, by the accumulating force of the successive American divisions, to destroy or capture it, in detail.

British Position and Action.—The map indicates the British camp on the night before the battle, with all trains judiciously parked, on the right, so as to lead promptly toward New York, with the main army interposed for its protection. The Policy of Clinton was to gain New York with least delay and loss.

Three subordinate and spirited skirmishes occurred, before the final battle, at which Washington took command in person.

NOTE I.—Clinton started Knyphausen for Middletown with his baggage at daylight, and descended into the plain, beyond the east ravine, with the main army, at 8 o'clock.

NOTE II.—The first skirmish was between seven and eight o'clock, just east of the west ravine, between Dickinson's advance and Clinton's rear guard. Wayne, Jackson and Varnum soon joined. As early as 5 o'clock, Washington had been advised that Clinton was in motion, and sent orders for Lee to pursue, while assuring him that the army had thrown aside its packs and would follow promptly.

NOTE III.—The second skirmish was near the Court House, in which Lafayette, as well as Butler and Wayne, actively participated, and forced the Queen's rangers to retreat.

NOTE IV.—The third skirmish was that development of the American troops, nearly 6,000 men, which, by its deployment in the plain and its close pressure of Clinton, compelled him to change front to the rear, and give battle. Already the American left wing had so far advanced as to overlap to the northward, and threaten the ravine through which Knyphausen was urging the baggage train. Lafayette, on the right, was hopeful. Varnum and Oswald in the centre, opened their guns with effect, as Wayne advanced, but through a transfer of Livingston and Stewart to the right, breaking the line, and disconnecting the centre and left, and, a want of systematic handling by Lee himself, the whole army fell back, under his orders.

NOTE V.—This retreat, which became confused through conflicting rumors and orders was general, but not a panic. The troops, disappointed, and over-heated under the blazing sun, hurriedly passed the middle ravine, but were promptly halted by the stern command of Washington as they approached the east ravine. He at once established Livingston, Stewart, Ramsey, Wayne and Varnum across the line of British approach; while Lafayette placed in position the divisions of Stirling and Greene, which had rapidly followed the commander-in-chief. The repulse of Monckton at the hedge-row, where he fell, was brilliant; and the artillery of Knox, at the right, and Stirling on the left, of the second line, with Wayne's sharp Infantry fire, checked the effort of Clinton to force a passage.

NOTE VI.—At night, Clinton retired behind the middle ravine, closely followed by Woodford on the right, and Poor on the left, but, before midnight, he abandoned his camp and secured his retreat to New York.

NOTE VII.—The intense heat increased the casualties, and the desertions from the British army were nearly 2,000. The killed and wounded on each side varied little from 300.

NOTE VIII.—Lee opened a disrespectful correspondence with Washington, was tried by court martial, was suspended for a year, and never resumed duty. Monmouth was the only action of the war in which he actively participated. He was sent to Connecticut from Boston in 1776 on recruiting service, thence to New York to help fortify; thence to South Carolina, where he urged that Moultrie abandon his fort; thence to the North, where he only embarrassed Washington, until he was out of the way, as a prisoner of war. As a prisoner of war, he betrayed the weak points of the American resistance, to General and Admiral Howe, and, on his exchange, bitterly opposed the pursuit of Clinton.

NOTE IX.—Washington marched from Monmouth to Brunswick, thence to Haverstraw on the Hudson, and on the 22d of July placed his headquarters at White Plains, above New York.

References:

CARRINGTON'S "BATTLES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION," pp. 412-445

School Histories:

Anderson, ¶ 72-4; p. 86.

Barnes, ¶ 2; p. 127.

Bernard (Bush), ¶ 98; p. 164.

Goodrich, C.A. (Seaveys), ¶ 32-3; p. 131-2.

Goodrich, S. G., ¶ 4-8; p. 238.

Hassard, ¶ 9-12; p. 199-200.

Holmes, ¶ 18; p. 132.

Lossing, ¶ 4-6; p. 162.

Quackenbos, ¶ 5-3; p. 257.

Ridpath, ¶ 6-7; p. 210.

Sadler (Excell), ¶ 9; p. 108.

Stephens, A.H., ¶ 3-6; p. 205-6.

Swinton, ¶ 167; p. 138.

Scott, ¶ 6-10; p. 191-2.

Thalheimer (Eclectic), ¶ 272;

p. 155.

Venable, ¶ 146; p. 112-13.

➤ Siege of Newport ➤

AUGUST 1778

American Commanders

SULLIVAN

GREENE, LIVINGSTON, HANCOCK, WEST, LAWSON, HENRY
VARNUM, GLOVER, LAFAYETTE

French Army and Fleet

COUNT D'ESTAING

British Commanders

PIGOT

HUYN, BANAU, DITFORTH, SEABOTH, PRESCOTT,
VOSBERG, SMITH, GREY, BOIT, FANNING

Strength, 6,000.

British Admirals

HOWE

BYRON

PLAN OF ATTACK.—The 10th of August was selected for the attack. The Americans were to cross from Tiverton, at Howland's Ferry, and the French were to land on the west side, opposite Byer's Island.

NOTE I.—Sullivan, without notice to the French Commander, crossed at Tiverton July 29th. The French fleet forced the west and middle passages on the eighth. A heavy storm scattered both French and British fleets, and Count D'Estaing did not regain port until the 20th. Between the 15th and 20th the Americans had established batteries from Parker's Hill across the island.

NOTE II.—The reported movement of Clinton from New York, with 4,000 troops, led to a retreat, which began on the 26th of August. On the 29th the Americans still held Quaker Hill and Turkey Hill, as well as Butts' Hill. Livingston, Lawrence and Glover distinguished themselves in the defence, losing 67 men, and inflicting a loss of 248 upon their assailants.

NOTE III.—On the 30th one hundred vessels arrived in sight, with Clinton's division; but the retreat to the main land had been effected, under the personal supervision of Lafayette, "without leaving behind a single man, or the smallest article," as reported by Sullivan.

References :

CARRINGTON'S "BATTLES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION," pp. 448-456.

School Histories :

Anderson, ¶ 75-6 ; p. 87.

Barnes, ¶ 2 ; p. 128.

Berard (Bush), ¶ 100 ; p. 165.

Goodrich, C. A. (Seaveys), ¶ 35, p. 132.

Goodrich, S. G., ¶ 3-9 ; p. 242.

Hassard, ¶ 13-14 ; p. 203.

Holmes, ¶ 19 ; p. 134.

Lossing, ¶ 7 ; p. 163.

Quackenbos, ¶ 359 ; p. 259.

Ridpath, ¶ 8-10 ; p. 210-11.

Sadlier (Excel), ¶ 10 ; p. 199.

Stephens, A. H., ¶ 8-9 ; p. 207.

Swinton, ¶ 169-170 ; p. 139.

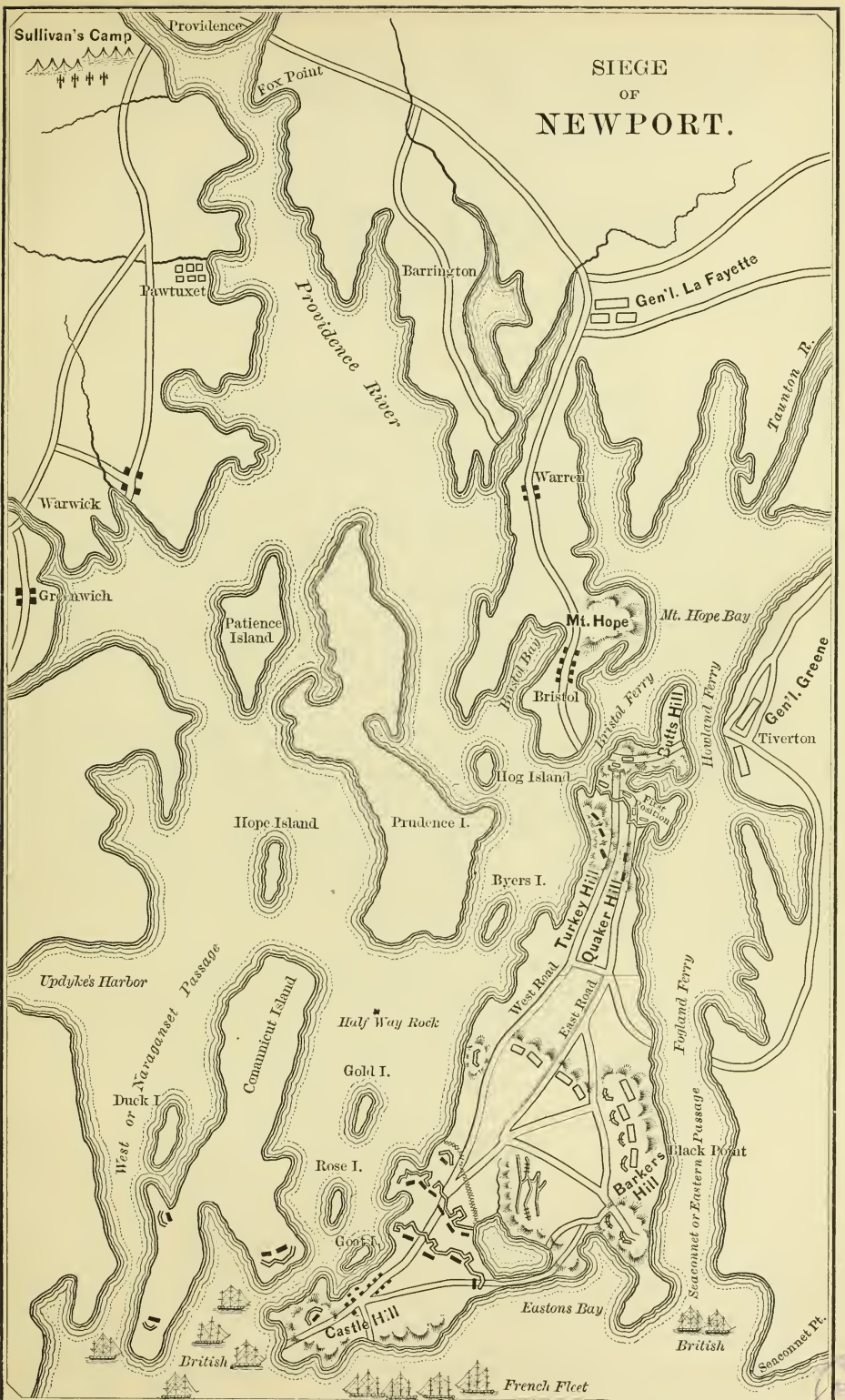
Scott, ¶ 11-14 ; p. 193-4.

Thalheimer (Eclectic), ¶ 273 ;

p. 155.

Venable, ¶ 147 ; p. 113.

SIEGE OF NEWPORT.



Siege of Savannah

SEPTEMBER 16th to OCTOBER 9th 1780

American Commanders

LINCOLN

LAURENS, MCINTOSH, HUGER, DILLON, PULASKI

Strength, 3,600 Casualties, 457

French Commander

Lieut.-Gen. COUNT CHARLES HECTOR D'ESTAING

Strength, 6,000 Casualties, 651

POSITION OF THE ALLIED ARMIES.—The French fleet arrived off Tybee Island September 8th, and anchored near the bar. On the 9th the troops landed twelve miles below Savannah, and on the 16th D'Estaing summoned the garrison to surrender. General Prevost asked and gained a truce of twenty-four hours, during which interval Lt.-Col. Maitland skillfully eluded the American outposts, and joined, with eight hundred excellent troops. Surrender was then declined. The American army joined the French on the 16th, and batteries were at once placed in position.

BRITISH POSITION.—At the first intimation that a large French fleet was off the coast, General Prevost removed the buoys from the harbor, and put a large force of negroes at work, to strengthen the post. New redoubts, made of double palmetto logs, interfilled with sand, a strong palisade, and a series of minor detached defences, were pushed forward with energy. Re-ays of men enabled the work to be carried on at night, as well as by day. Capt. Moncrieff, Engineer-in-charge, has left his notes, which are reproduced, on map. Major Graham made a sally Sept. 24, and Major McArthur another on the 27th, at night, but without valuable results.

NOTES.

NOTE I.—On the 5th of October, a battery of nine mortars, thirty-three heavy guns from the land side, and sixteen from the river, opened fire, and this was kept up until the 8th. Houses were burned, but little damage was done to the defences. It became evident that the siege would be protracted, and the season of the year was so dangerous that the French fleet could not remain longer on the coast. It was necessary to raise the siege, or storm the town.

NOTE II.—The force detailed for that assault consisted of 3,500 French troops; 600 American regulars; Pulaski's corps, and 250 militia; to form two columns.

NOTE III.—General Dillon, of the Irish Brigade, in the French service, was to take the extreme left, and attack the horse-shoe or sailor's battery, at the British right; D'Estaing and Lincoln were to attack Spring Hill, and Pulaski to attack a redoubt beyond, toward the direction of Dillon's advance, while Huger and Williams were to make feint attacks, upon the east side of town, and take advantage of any opportunity to force an entrance.

NOTE IV.—The batteries maintained fire, as if preparatory to an assault in front; but by the desertion of the Sergeant-Major of the Charleston Grenadiers, during the night, the enemy had knowledge of the real plan of attack.

NOTE V.—Dillon got involved in a marsh, and Huger could make little progress through the rice fields, and lost 27 men. Pulaski fell, mortally wounded, in a brave, but unsuccessful attack.

NOTE VI.—The main column, which was also accompanied by Laurens and McIntosh, forced the palisades and the ditch, but were met by the British Grenadiers and Glazier's Marines, whose concentrated fire, for fifty-five minutes, was too heavy to be silenced. Sergeant Jasper received his death wound here. Bush and Holmes, 2d S. C. Regt., planted their colors within the redoubt, and fell in their defence.

NOTE VII.—D'Estaing was twice wounded. The French lost 15 officers killed and 43 wounded; rank and file, 163 killed and 411 wounded.

NOTE VIII.—The siege of Savannah was at an end. Prompt attack, when the troops landed, would have promised success.

References :

CARRINGTON'S "BATTLES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION," pp. 476-483.

School Histories :

Anderson, ¶ 88 ; p. 90.

Barnes, ¶ 2 ; p. 129.

Berard (Bush), ¶ 105-6 ; p. 166-7.

Goodrich, C. A. (Seavey's) ¶ 4 ; p. 134.

Goodrich, S. G., ¶ 1-6 ; p. 250.

Hassard, ¶ 6 ; p. 204.

Holmes, ¶ 10 ; p. 141.

Lossing, ¶ 11 ; p. 170-1.

Quackenbos, ¶ 39 ; p. 267.

Ridpath, ¶ 9-10 ; p. 215.

Sadler (Excel.), ¶ 14 ; p. 200-1.

Stephens, A. H., ¶ 23 ; p. 212.

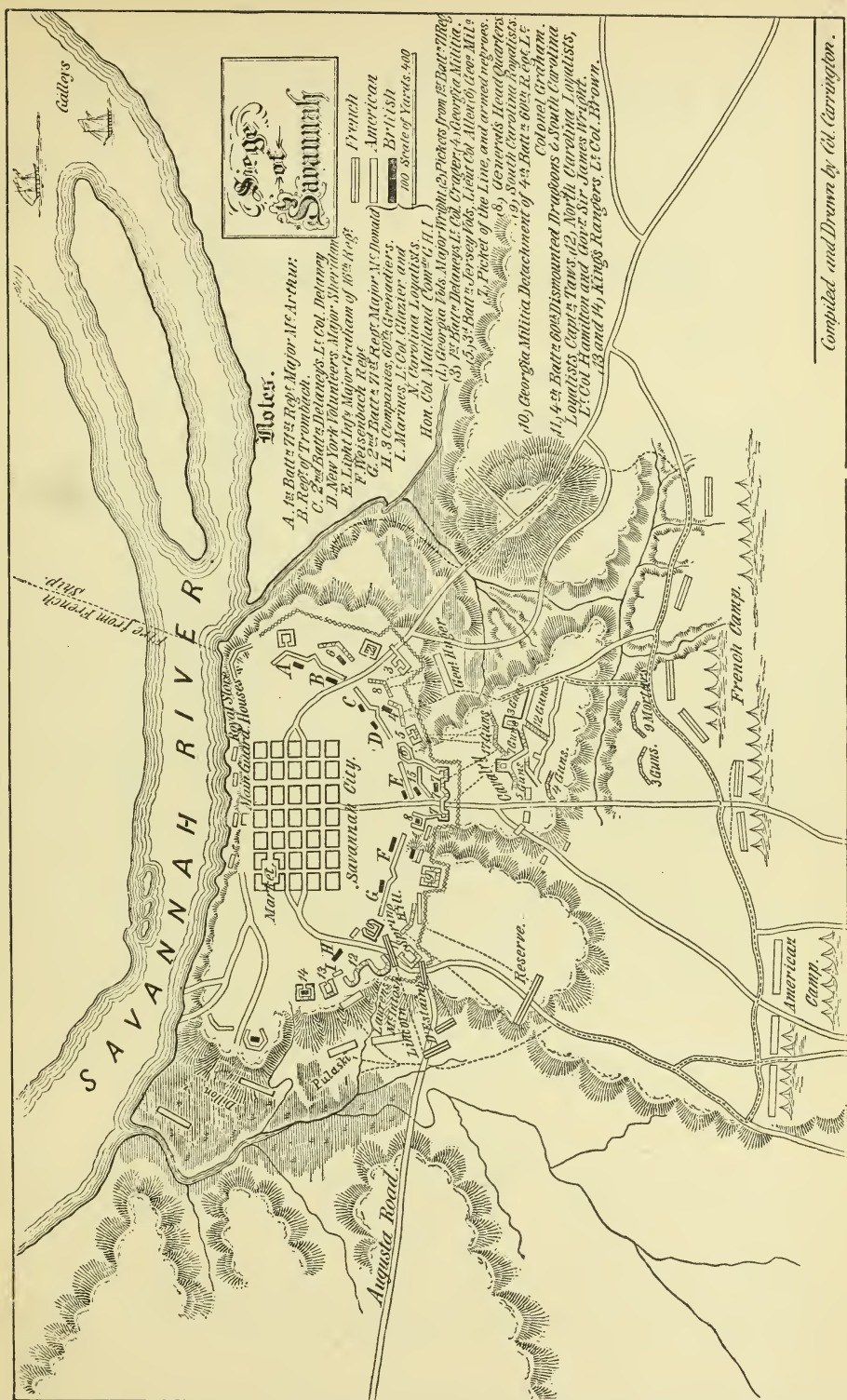
Swinton, ¶ 134-7 ; p. 141.

Scott, ¶ 1-3 ; p. 16-7.

Thalheimer (Eclectic), ¶ 25 ;

p. 163.

Venable, ¶ 155 ; p. 118.



Siege of Charleston

MAY 12th, 1780

American Commanders

WHIPPLE

LINCOLN

WOODFORD

Strength, 3,000. Casualties, 276.

MEM. *The schedule of prisoners, which was made up by Major Andre, embraced the names of all male citizens. Total, 5,618.*

AMERICAN POSITION. The garrison embraced 2,200 regulars, and about 1,000 militia, when Clinton crossed the Ashley; but his delay, for Patterson to join him from Savannah allowed Woodford to steal quietly into the city April 7th, with 700 Virginia troops. They had made a march of 500 miles in 30 days. Commodore Whipple withdrew his ships behind a boom, and they rendered no service. Their guns were mounted in the city. He over-estimated the resisting capacity of Fort Moultrie.

British Commander

CLINTON

Strength, 8,500. Casualties, 265.

BRITISH POSITION. Clinton left New York, Dec. 26th, but storms dispersed his fleet. All the cavalry and most of the artillery horses perished. Tybee Island, near Savannah, was the first rendezvous; but it was not until February 11th, that the troops landed on St. John's Island, thirty miles below Charleston.

They were transferred to James Island, crossed Stono and Ashley rivers, and established themselves across the narrow neck above Charleston on the 12th of March.

NOTES.

NOTE I.—Admiral Arbuthnot weighed anchor March 9th, leading with the Roebuck frigate, and passed Fort Moultrie with a loss of but 27 men. On the 20th he crossed the bar, and on the 29th he landed a brigade of 500 seamen and marines at Mount Pleasant. This compelled the Americans to abandon their outpost at L'Empries Point. On the 4th of May 200 seamen and marines landed on Sullivan Island, and Fort Moultrie was surrendered.

NOTE II.—The British broke ground on the night of April 1st, at 800 yards before the American lines, and on the 10th demanded surrender of the city. April 10th the second parallel was opened at 450 yards, and on the 6th of May, the third parallel was established by converting a canal into a dry ditch.

NOTE III.—The Americans lost by the surrender, 405 pieces of ordnance of various calibre.

NOTE IV.—The map also indicates the position of Admiral Parker's fleet, June 28th, 1776, when Clinton made his first attempt to capture Charleston, and the resistance at Fort Moultrie, endorsed by Governor Rutledge, but opposed by General Charles Lee, defeated the British attempt to capture Charleston.

References :

CARRINGTON'S "BATTLES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION," pp. 492-498.

School Histories :

Anderson, ¶ 89-92; p. 91.

Barnes, ¶ 1; p. 132-3.

Berard (Bush), ¶ 115; p. 169.

Goodrich C.A. (Seaveys), ¶ 13, p. 137.

Goodrich, S.G., ¶ 5-6; p. 262.

Hassard, ¶ 1-3; p. 209-10.

Holmes, ¶ 11; p. 142.

Lossing, ¶ 1-6; p. 174-5.

Quackenbos, ¶ 371; p. 269.

Ridpath, ¶ 2-3; p. 216-17.

Sadlier (Excel), ¶ 15; p. 201.

Stephens, A.H., ¶ 1-4; p. 214-15.

Swinton, ¶ 193-5; p. 144.

Scott, ¶ 3-5; p. 201-2.

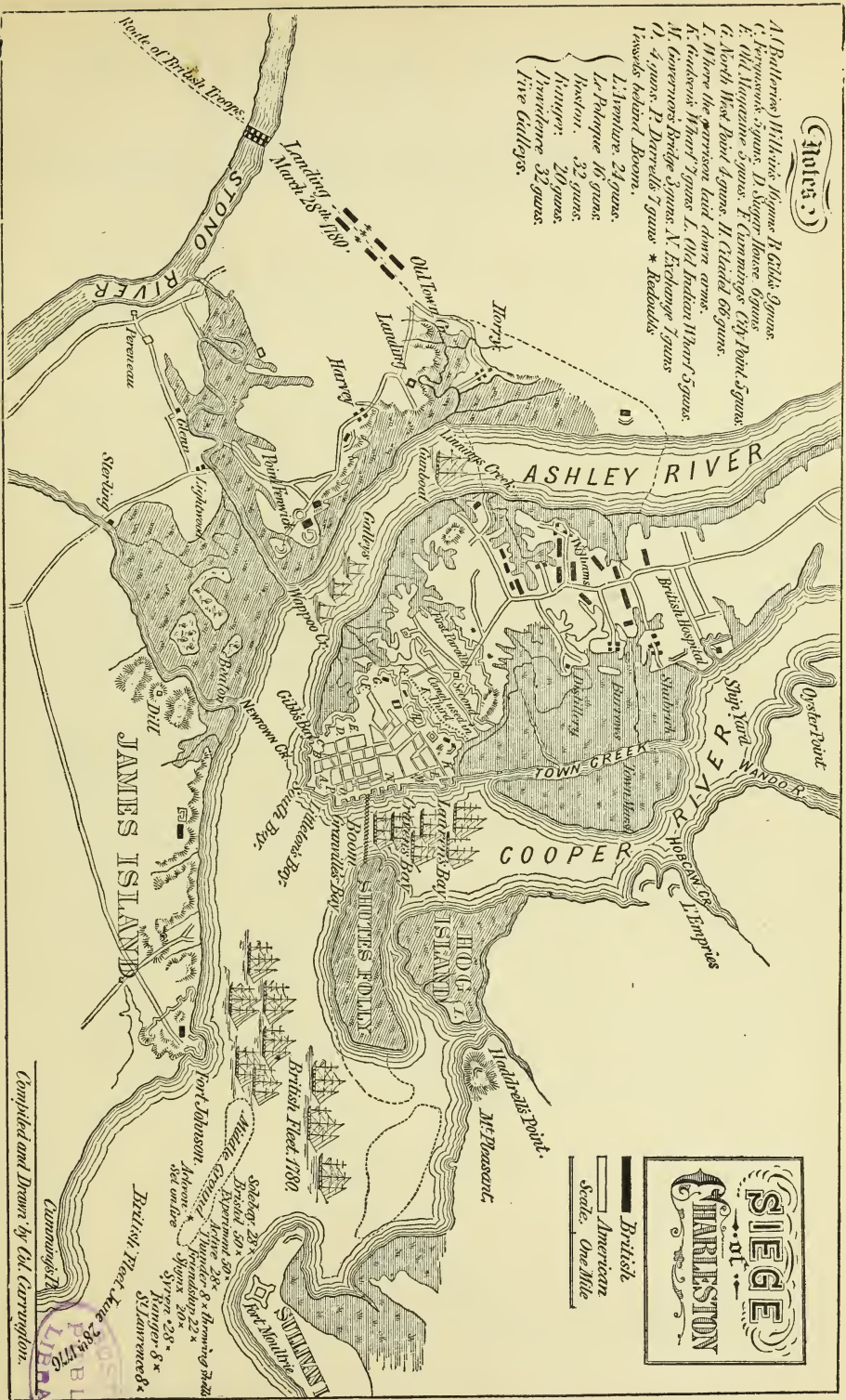
Thalheimer (Eclectic), ¶ 285;

p. 163.

Venable, ¶ 158; p. 110

Notes

- A. (Batteries) William's Square B. Gills Square
- C. Perryman's Square D. Skop's House Square
- E. Old Magazine Square F. Cummings City Point Square
- G. North West Point Square H. Citadel Square
- I. Where thearrison laid down arms
- K. Tucker's Wharf Square L. Old Fashion Wharf Square
- M. Tucker's Bridge Square N. Exchange Square
- O. 4 guns P. Barracks 1 gun * Redoubt
- Lowells Island Boom
- L. 1 gun
- Le Portique 16 guns
- Madison 32 guns
- Hatfield 20 guns
- Hamline 32 guns
- Five Gallies



SIEGE

of

CHARLESTON

— British
— American
Scale: One Mile

Compiled and Drawn by Col. Carrington.

Cummings 17
LIBRARY

Battle of Springfield

AND

Operations from Staten Island

DURING JUNE, 1785

American Commanders

GREENE
Maxwell, Stark, Angell, Jackson, Lee
Webb, Dickinson, Dayton, Shreve

Estimated Strength Available 7,800

British Commanders

CLINTON KNYPHAUSEN
Sterling, Matthews, Simcoe, Stirn, Tryon

Strength, 5,000

AMERICAN POSITION. Washington held firm hold of his well protected camp near Morristown, carefully guarded the pass at Chatham, and so disposed his advance posts as to be fully advised of British activity. (*A reference to map 11, p. 26-7, will indicate the relations of Staten Island to the operations referred to.*)

BRITISH MOVEMENTS. Lieut. Gen. Knyphausen, commanding at New York, during Clinton's operations against Charleston, determined to draw Washington into a general engagement and seize his camp. On the 6th of June, with Matthews, Tryon, Sterling, and 5,000 excellent troops, he crossed from Staten Island, by a bridge of boats, to Elizabethtown Point.

The mutinous conduct of the American army, after a winter of great severity, and the suffering incident to scant food, clothing, fuel, medicines and all necessities, had inspired the opinion that a prompt invasion would induce many to return to British allegiance.

Sterling advanced toward Elizabethtown at daylight, but the militia were on the alert. He was mortally wounded by an American sentry, and Knyphausen took his place at the front. When the sun had risen, the British army not only discovered that orchards, houses and single trees were sheltering keen marksmen, but that the regiment of Col. Elias Dayton was rapidly forming to resist their march. The Queen's Rangers (Simcoe's) led the Hessian column; but instead of any friendly indications, there was opposition at every step. Connecticut Farms, seven miles beyond Elizabethtown, was burned, with its church and parsonage, and the wife of Chaplain Caldwell was killed by a bullet.

When within half a mile of Springfield, it was found, that, as Dayton fell back, he was amply supported by Maxwell on the bank of the Rahway, and that Washington was fully prepared for the issue.

A stormy night, enlivened by watch fires, which blazed on every hill, warned Knyphausen that he was surrounded by vigilant adversaries, and he retired to Staten Island.

Clinton, returning from Charleston, reached Staten Island on the 17th of June, and he also resolved to strike the camp and magazines of Washington, at Morristown. Troops were embarked, ostensibly, to ascend the Hudson and attack West Point. Washington left Greene to command, behind Springfield, with Maxwell, Stark and Col. Lee, and marched on the 22d eleven miles toward the Hudson; but upon appreciating the *feint* of Clinton, regained his post.

The Battle of Springfield followed

NOTE I.—The British advanced in two columns, at 5 o'clock A. M. June 23d, with 5,000 infantry, cavalry and 13 guns; one column (Clinton's), by the Connecticut Farms' Road, and the other (Knyphausen's), by the Vauxhall road.

NOTE II.—At the first bridge over the Rahway, Clinton found that Col. Angell, with a Rhode Island regiment and one gun, occupied an orchard on a hill, and practically commanded the bridge. He at once gained high ground for his own guns, but finding their effect to be inconsiderable, forded the stream; turned Angell's position and forced him back to the second bridge, where Colonel Shreve disputed the advance. This officer lost one-fourth of his men; but found himself promptly supported by the brigades of Maxwell and Stark. They took a position at a mill which afforded strength, and Greene so disposed of Dickinson's militia as to check the British ardor.

NOTE III.—Knyphausen's column attempted to seize the Chatham pass, in the rear, and thus gain the avenue to the Morristown camp. At Little's bridge, on the Vauxhall road, he was met by Lee's cavalry, well supported by Col. Ogden's regiment, and a brisk struggle took place for its possession. Greene promptly moved the regiments of Webb and Jackson, with one gun, to the Chatham pass, and the object of the expedition was foiled.

NOTE IV.—Clinton burned Springfield, returned to Staten Island, removed his bridge of boats, and the last New Jersey campaign closed.

NOTE V.—The American militia made no return of their losses. The regular troops had 13 killed and 61 wounded. The British loss was not officially stated, but was estimated at 150, including missing.

References:

CARRINGTON'S "BATTLES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION," pp. 498-502.

School Histories:

Anderson, ¶ —; p. 102.

Barnes, ¶ —; p. —.

Berard (Bush), ¶ 123; p. 174.

Goodrich, C. A. (Seavys), ¶ —; p. —.

Goodrich, S. G., ¶ 5; p. 265.

Hassard, ¶ 2; p. 214.

Holmes, ¶ —; p. —.

Lossing, ¶ 13; p. 178-9.

Quackenbos, ¶ —; p. —.

Ridpath, ¶ —; p. —.

Sadler, (Excel), ¶ —; p. —.

Stephens, A. H., ¶ —; p. —.

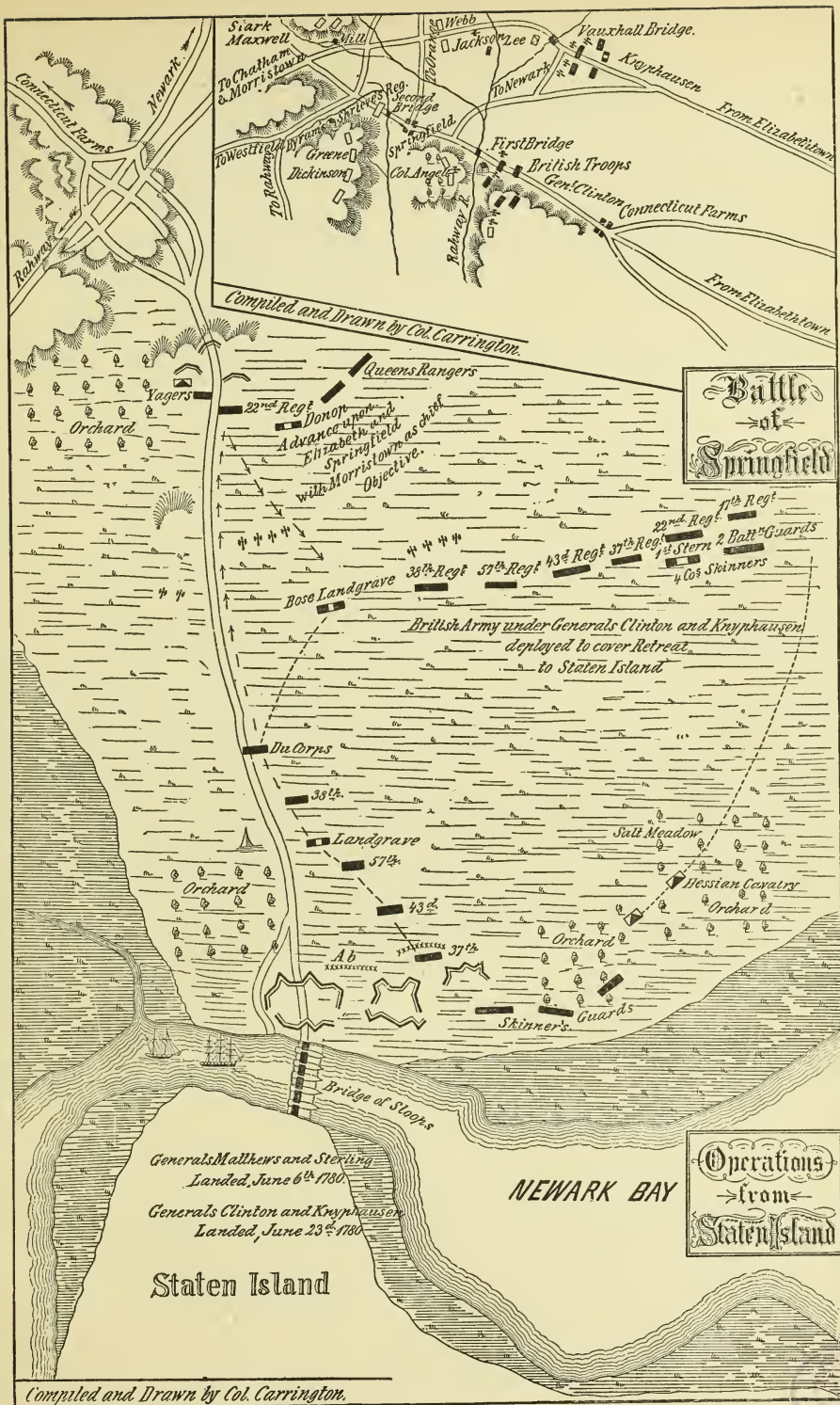
Swinton, ¶ —; p. —.

Scott, ¶ 11; p. 205.

Thalheimer (Eclectic), ¶ —,

p. —;

Venable, ¶ —; p. —.



Outline Map

OF THE

➤ Hudson River ◀

FROM

Dobbs Ferry to Fishkill and Newburgh

INCLUDING

Tappan and Carrytown

HAVERSTRAW, where Andre landed, from British Sloop, Vulture ;

PEEKSKILL, NORTH CASTLE & WHITE PLAINS

ALSO

Stony Point

FORT INDEPENDENCE

FORT CLINTON FORT MONTGOMERY

FORT PUTNAM and WEST POINT

NOTE.—Stony Point is memorable, as follows :

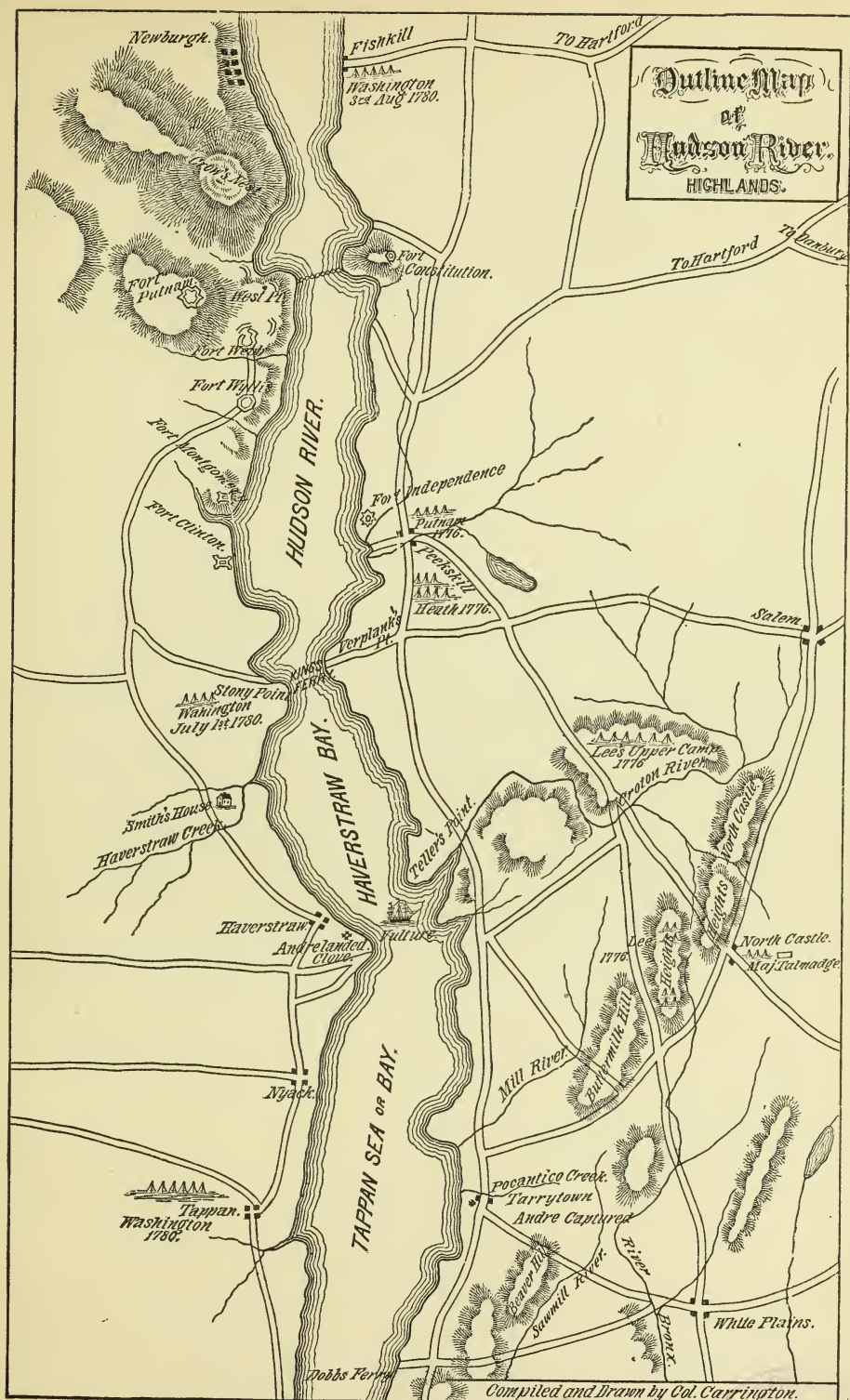
It was stormed under direction of Washington, by Wayne, Febiger, Webb, Meigs, Butler, Lee, Muhlenburg, Fleury, Knox, and Gibbon. July 16, 1779. (*Carrington's "Battles," pp. 472-474*).

It was abandoned (same, p. 474).

It was re-occupied by Clinton ; but abandoned (Oct. 25, 1779). *Carrington's "Battles," p. 476*.

MEM. *As the Hudson River separated New England from the central colonies, and its control was contended for, by both armies, it is to be noted, that Governor Tryon, both in 1777 and 1779, made incursions into Connecticut, in vain attempting to divert Washington from his general plans. April 25, 1777, when Fairfield and Danbury were visited, he was bravely resisted by Arnold, at Ridgefield. General David Wooster was fatally wounded. July 4, 1779, Tryon visited New Haven, and on the 8th and 9th burned Fairfield, including 2 churches, 83 houses and shops, 2 school-houses, jail and County-House.*

British expeditions, out of New York, into Westchester County, were frequent.



Battle of Camden or Sander's Creek

AUGUST 16th, 1780

American Commanders

GATES

Porterfield, Armstrong, Williams, Gist,
DeKalb, Caswell, Singleton, Stevens,
Marquis Armand, Rutherford, Gregory

Strength, 3,052 Casualties, 571, beside
missing

British Commanders

CORNWALLIS

Rawdon, Tarleton, Webster, Hamilton,
Bryan, McLeod

Strength, 2,239 Casualties, 324

AMERICAN MOVEMENTS.—The army of Gates, strengthened by that of DeKalb, left Hillsborough, N. C., July 27th, crossed Deep River at Buffalo Ford, and by the 3d of August, 1780, gained the Peedee River, and united with Porterfield's command. On the 7th, the North Carolina militia, under Caswell, joined, and on the 13th, Gates encamped at Rugely's Mills, twelve miles above Camden. On the 14th, Stevens joined, with 700 Virginia militia. The troops of De Kalb, 1,400 men, Maryland and Delaware troops, accompanied him from Morristown, New Jersey, having left headquarters, April 16th.

On the 15th of August, Gates ordered the army to march, at ten o'clock that night, to attack Camden, and insisted upon the order, after Adjutant-General Williams exhibited the daily Returns, showing that the real force was less than half his estimate. He did not know that Cornwallis had joined Rawdon at Camden.

Marquis Armand, with his squadron of 63 dragoons, led the advance, in spite of his protest against using mounted men for pioneer night service, as it required perfect silence. Porterfield and Armstrong were to take the woods, on his flank, and give him full support.

BRITISH MOVEMENTS.—Cornwallis, advised of Gates' force and his advance, alike intended to surprise his enemy. Upon reaching Sander's Creek, five miles from Camden, between two and three o'clock in the morning, the advance guard of 40 cavalry, and mounted infantry, met and routed Armand's detachment. Porterfield was mortally wounded in giving his support, and both armies waited for the break of day for further developments.

NOTE I.—The American *first line* was formed as follows: Right Wing, under General Gist, with the Delaware troops of DeKalb; Centre, under General Caswell, with North Carolina militia; Left Wing, under General Stevens, with raw Virginia militia. Singleton's guns occupied the road. General Smallwood commanded the *second line* with the First Maryland brigade.

NOTE II.—The British *first line* was as follows: Right Wing, Webster, with 23d and 33d regiments, and three companies of light infantry. Lord Rawdon commanded the left wing, viz.: Volunteers of Ireland, the Legion Infantry, Hamilton's Corps, and Bryan's Refugees, and five guns under McLeod. The two battalions of the 71st regiment, with two guns, formed the second line. Tarleton's dragoons remained in column, on account of the thickness of the wood, to act as required.

NOTE III.—Upon crossing Sander's Creek, the British army entered upon a narrow belt of land, bordered on each side by an impassable swamp, while the American line, also between the swamps, on a widening area, would become exposed to any flank movement, unless they firmly held their original ground.

NOTE IV.—Before the action, Gates had learned from a prisoner, taken in the night skirmish, that Cornwallis was in command; but hesitated so long as to what was to be done, that he lost the opportunity for retreat to Rugely's Mills. Stevens pronounced it to be anything but right, and in the silence of Gates as to orders, gallantly followed the suggestion of Adjutant-General Williams, to attack the British right wing as it advanced, before it could gain room for full deployment. Skirmishers were ordered to take single trees for cover, and aid the movement.

NOTE V.—"It was calm and hazy, so that the smoke settled, until it was difficult," says Cornwallis, "to see the effect of a heavy and well-directed fire on both sides." He observed a movement on the American left, which he supposed to indicate some change in their order of battle. He at once precipitated Webster's regiments upon the Virginia militia, before they could gain the position they sought. They threw down their loaded arms, and fled. The North Carolina militia, except a small force under Gregory, also fled.

NOTE VI.—The British right wing, having then broken through, next attacked the 1st Maryland brigade, where it met firm resistance, until Tarleton's dragoons came to their support, when, overwhelmed with numbers, they retired.

NOTE VII.—The British left wing was firmly received by DeKalb. He bore down upon them with the bayonet, broke through their ranks, wheeled to the left, and fought, until his force was enveloped by the British right wing, which turned back to charge this, suddenly, adverse tide of battle. DeKalb fell, wounded in five places, still confident that victory was certainly with the Americans.

NOTE VIII.—The rout of the militia was utter. Gates hurried to Charlotteville, sixty miles, and by the 20th, reached Hillsborough, one hundred and eighty miles from Camden, without fugitives sufficient for an escort. The Delaware regiment was almost destroyed, while the Maryland troops lost more than 300 in killed, wounded, and prisoners. Forty-one officers were killed or wounded.

NOTE IX.—The gallantry of DeKalb's conduct is shown by the British casualties, which Cornwallis admitted to be 324.

NOTE X.—Of the missing from the Maryland division, it is to be noted, to their credit, that by the 29th, 700 had rejoined the army.

NOTE XI.—The British captured 7 guns, 1,000 prisoners, 2,000 muskets, and all the baggage of the American army.

References :

CARRINGTON'S "BATTLES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION," pp. 513-523.

School Histories :

Anderson, ¶ 93 ; p. 92.

Barnes, ¶ 2 ; p. 133.

Berard (Bush), ¶ 119 ; p. 170.

Goodrich, C. A. (Seaveys) ¶ 15 ; p. 138.

Goodrich, S. G., ¶ 4-8 ; p. 264.

Hassard, ¶ 8 ; p. 212.

Holmes, ¶ 13 ; p. 143.

Lossing, ¶ 9 ; p. 177.

Quackenbos, ¶ 277 ; p. 274-5.

Ridpath, ¶ 7 ; p. 218.

Sadlier (Excel.), ¶ 17 ; p. 201-2.

Stephens, A. H., ¶ 6-7 ; p. 217.

Swinton, ¶ 4 ; p. 157.

Scott, ¶ 7 ; p. 203.

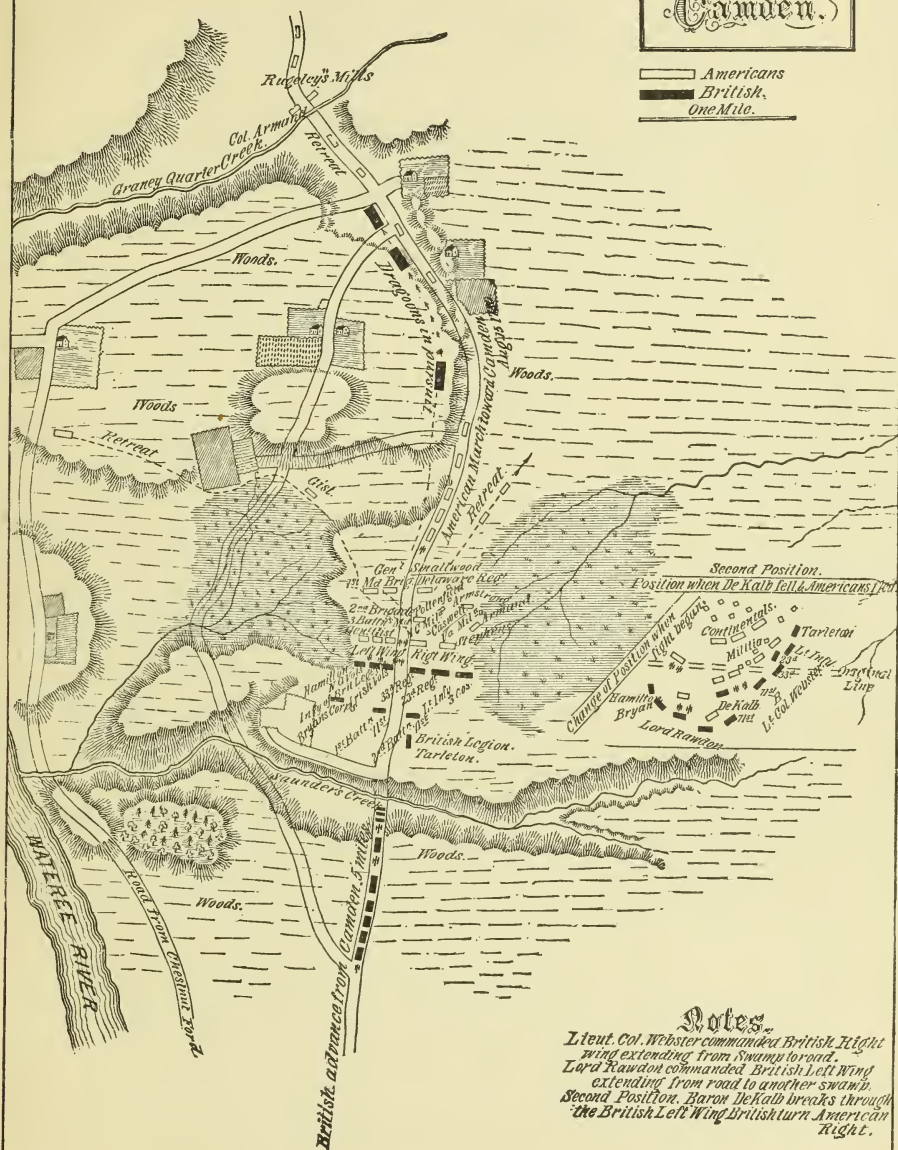
Thalheimer (Eclectic), ¶ 288 ;

p. 165.

Venable, ¶ 161 ; p. 121.

Battle of Camden.

— Americans
— British,
One Mile.



Notes.

Lieut. Col. Webster commanded British Right wing extending from Swamp toward.
Lord Rawdon commanded British Left Wing extending from road to another swamp.
Second Position. Baron DeKalb breaks through the British Left Wing British turn American Right.



Arnold at Petersburg

APRIL 25th, 1781

NOTES.—Benedict Arnold, having a force of 1,553 men, sailed to City Point (see map page), and on the 25th marched to Petersburg, arriving at 10 o'clock. Generals Steuben and Muhlenberg were at the post with about 1,000 militia. They advanced to a strong position before Brandon (Bradford) which compelled the Queen's Rangers and Rifles to make a long detour to cut off their retreat and gain Petersburg. Steuben fell back to cover Petersburg; but being unable to meet the opposing superior force, in action, recrossed the Appomattox River, with a loss of only twenty men. A third position was taken on Baker's Hill, which Arnold did not venture to assail.

Arnold claims that "he did not pursue because the enemy took up the bridge," and that he destroyed four thousand hogsheads of tobacco, one ship and a number of small vessels on the stocks and in the river.

References:

CARRINGTON'S "BATTLES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION," pp. 589-590.

Arnold at Richmond

JANUARY 5th, 1780

NOTES.—BENEDICT ARNOLD, appointed Brigadier General in the British army, as pay for treason, left New York December 19, 1780, with sixteen hundred men for Virginia. Lieut. Col. Simcoe (Queen's Rangers), and Lieut. Col. Dundas, 18th Regiment (Scotch), belonged to his command.

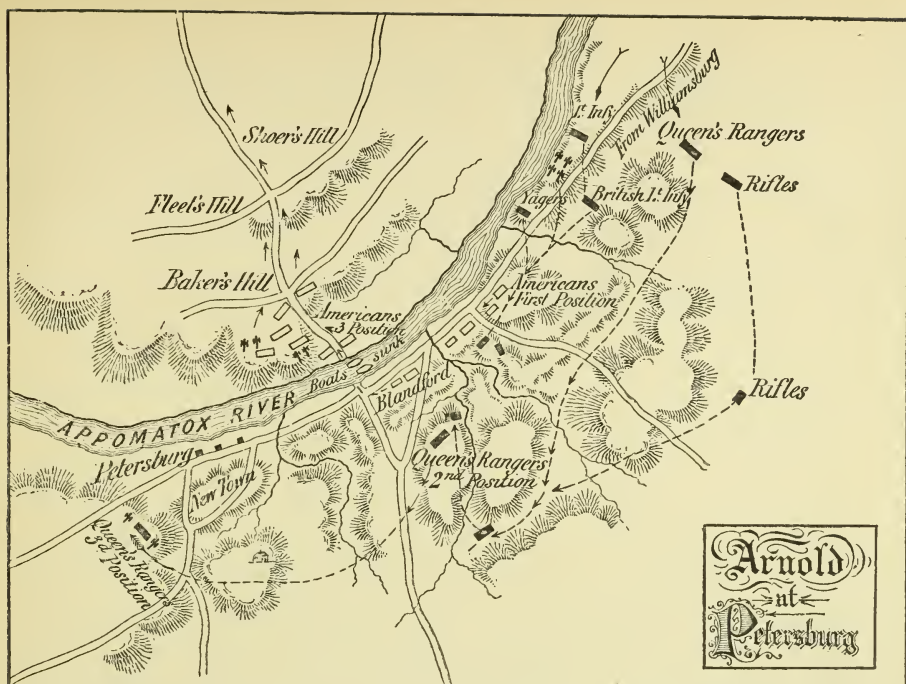
A gale separated the ships; but on the 31st he transferred 1,200 men to small vessels and moved up James River. On the 3d of January, at night, Simcoe landed at Hood's Point, to spike a small battery, and on the 4th the expedition landed at Westover, nearly twenty-five miles below Richmond, and marched immediately to that city.

On the 5th, Arnold entered Richmond; Simcoe dislodged a small force of two hundred militia which Col. John Nichols had assembled on Richmond Hill; and some mounted men on Shoer's Hill quickly retired. A foundry, laboratory and some shops were burned at Westham, nearly seven miles above Richmond, as well as some public records which had been taken there for safety. A proposition sent to Governor Jefferson, dictating terms upon which the buildings might be saved, for the privilege of quietly taking away the tobacco, was rejected; and, burning as many houses as time permitted, Arnold retired without loss.

Five brass guns, three hundred stand of arms found in the loft of the capitol, and in a wagon, with a few quartermaster's stores, constituted the chief articles of capture.

References:

CARRINGTON'S "BATTLES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION," pp. 548-9



Compiled and Drawn by Col. Carrington

➤ Battle of Cowpens ➤

JANUARY 7th, 1881

American Commanders

MORGAN

COL. WASHINGTON. HOWARD. McDOWELL. PICKENS.
CUNNINGHAM. BEATTY. TRIPLETT. McCALL.

Strength, 1,250 Casualties, 72.

AMERICAN FORMATION. The battle was fought near Broad River, about two miles south of the North Carolina boundary line, on ground used for pasture, and familiarly known as Cow Pens, Broad River wound around Morgan's left, and was parallel with his rear, and the position was selected by him, to prevent retreat and compel his men to fight. An open woodland sloped to the front, which Tarleton said "could be no better for mounted men."

Morgan occupied the summit with the regular troops. Beatty's Georgians, 50 men, held the right, Triplett's and Tate's Virginians held the centre. The Maryland battalion, 300 men, held the left. Lieut. Col. Howard commanded this line. Pickens held a line of 270 men, in open order, about 150 yards in advance of the hill, while Major Cunningham, of Georgia, and Major McDowell, of South Carolina, were posted at an equal farther advance, with 150 picked sharpshooters, under orders to take the cover of trees, fire only at short range, and fall back, firing, as they could still find cover.

Pickens was ordered to reserve fire until the enemy came within fifty yards, and after two volleys, to retire to the left of the regulars; but, if charged by cavalry, only one man in three must take part in the volley, while the rest should reserve their fire until the actual charge, or the troopers should turn back.

The regulars were advised of these orders, and instructed, if they were forced from their first position, to re-form on the next hill, and be prepared to face about and renew the attack. Col. Washington's cavalry and Col. McCall's mounted men were out of sight, in the rear of the hill.

BRITISH FORMATION. Tarleton made his advance at seven o'clock in the morning, with force well worn from hard marching, but under advices that a large force of militia was on the way to join Morgan. Dragoons on each flank, and in rear, supported the infantry, as designated on the map, and two guns opened fire from the intervals between battalions. The 71st Regiment formed, slightly in the rear, as a reserve.

NOTE I.—The sharpshooters closely obeyed orders, and finally retreated around the American left for re-formation in the rear and to the right. One detachment of dragoons pursued them, as if they were fugitives.

NOTE II.—The British guns are moved to the front, but the resistance of the main line is so obstinate that, Tarleton, with the 71st and two hundred dragoons, takes part in the charge. Howard throws back his right wing, and this is at first taken for an order to retreat. Morgan promptly orders the troops to face about, deliver fire, and charge with the bayonet. The British were within thirty yards.

NOTE III.—Meanwhile the American cavalry move around by the left of the hill and attack the flank and rear of the troops which had pursued the retiring militia. The latter gain their assigned position, and are already ascending the hill to assist Morgan. (See map).

NOTE IV.—Nearly every British gunner had been killed or wounded at his gun. Pickens' militia attack the 71st Regiment by the flank, as they ascend the hill, and the whole force is at the mercy of the cross-fire of the American detachments.

NOTE V.—Tarleton escaped with forty troopers; received a sword cut from Washington, who was also wounded in the knee, and the rest of the command surrendered.

NOTE VI.—Two standards, thirty-five wagons, one hundred horses, eight hundred muskets, two cannon and six hundred prisoners, were trophies of the action.

The British lost in killed and wounded, 129 officers and men.

References :

CARRINGTON'S "BATTLES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION," pp. 540-547.

School Histories :

Anderson, ¶ 104; p. 95.

Barnes, ¶ 1; p. 137.

Berard (Bush), ¶ 129; p. 173.

Goodrich, C. A. (Seaveys), ¶ 24; p. 141.

Goodrich, S. G., ¶ 4-5; p. 272.

Hassard, ¶ 10; p. 219-20.

Holmes, ¶ 6; p. 153.

Lossing, ¶ 4; p. 182.

Quackenbos, ¶ 383; p. 284-5.

Ridpath, ¶ 6; p. 223.

Sadlier, (Excel), ¶ 18; p. 213.

Stephens, A. H., ¶ 6-7; p. 223-4.

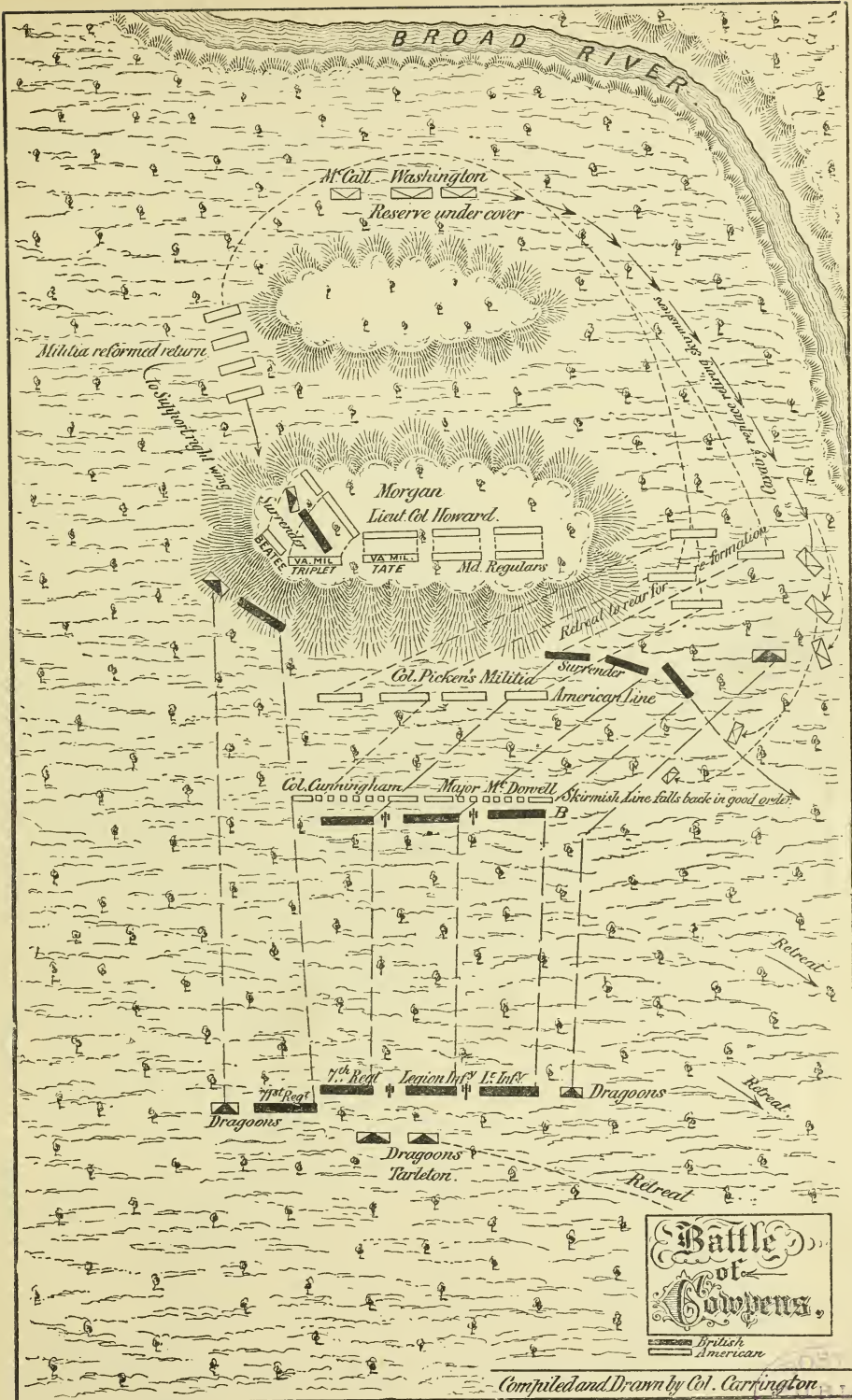
Swinton, ¶ 7; p. 158.

Scott, ¶ 5; p. 210-11.

Thalheimer (Eclectic), ¶ 289,

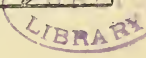
p. 165;

Venable, ¶ 166; p. 125.



Battle of Cowpens
British
American

Compiled and Drawn by Col. Carrington



Operations in Southern States

Battles

References :—"Carrington's Battles of the American Revolution."

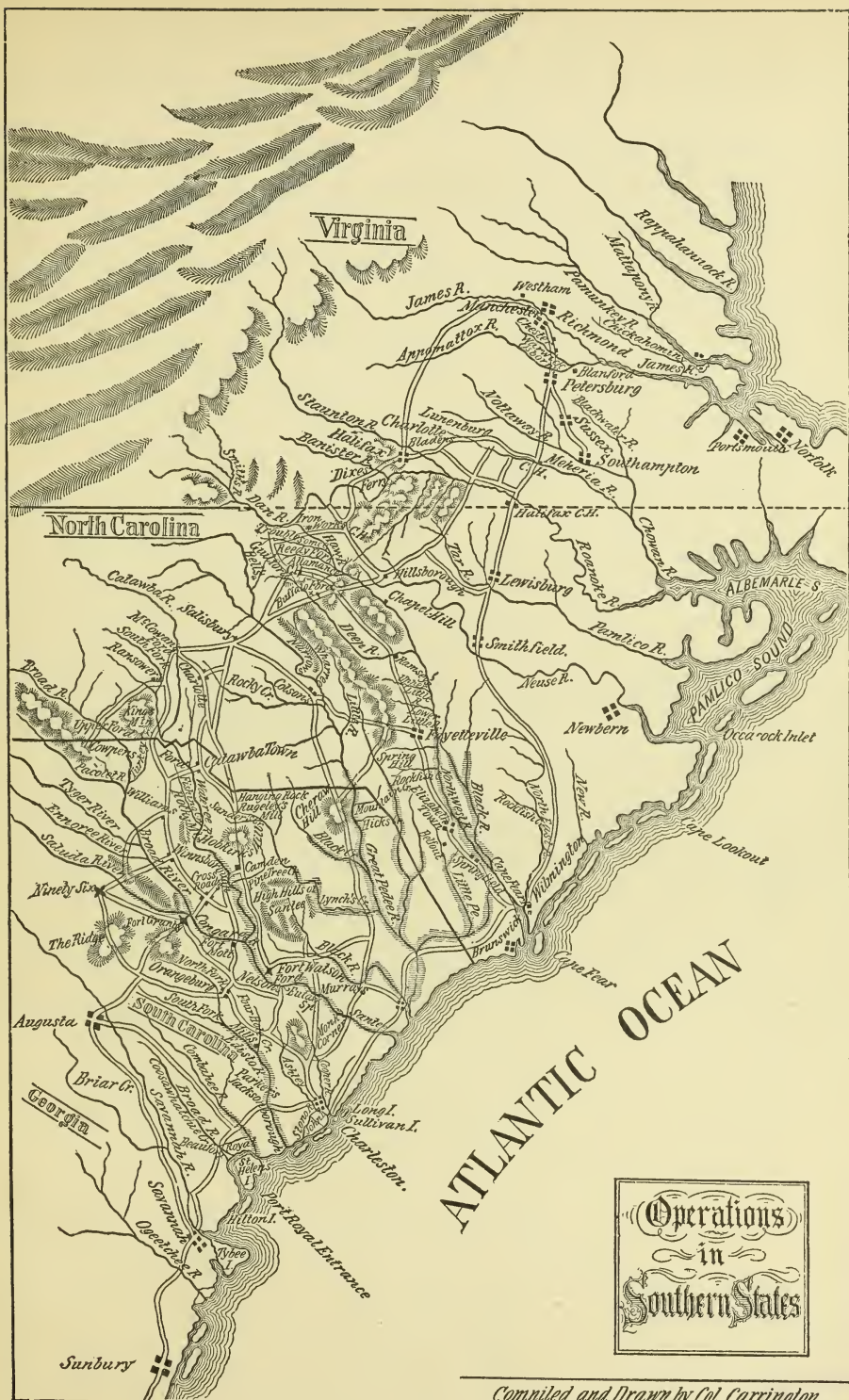
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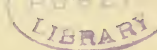
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Compiled and Drawn by Col. Carrington.



Battle of Guilford Court House

MARCH 15th, 1781

American Commanders

GREENE

Butler, Eaton, Ford, Col. Washington,
Gunby, Kirkwood, Singleton, Williams,
Huger, Stevens, Lee, Lynch, Hewes

Strength, 4,404 Casualties, 1,311

British Commanders

CORNWALLIS

Webster, O'Hara, Leslie, Norton, Tarleton
McLeod, Howard

Strength, 1,800 Casualties, 554

MEM.—*The movements of the two armies had been such, that Greene selected Guilford Court House, for an issue with Cornwallis; and Cornwallis, as deliberately, resolved to attack the American army, whenever it offered battle.*

AMERICAN FORMATION.—The first line, 1,660 men (see map), was formed in the edge of woods, behind open ground, under cover of fences. From this point, the surface, quite thickly wooded, gradually ascended to the Court House, with hills on either side. Singleton placed his two guns on the road. Lynch's Rifles (200 men), Kirkwood's Delawares (85 men), and Washington's Dragoons, held the extreme right, to threaten the British left; while Lee's horse and the infantry of the Legion, with Campbell's Rifles, held the left, to threaten the British right.

The second line, 1,123 men (see map), was posted, 300 yards in the rear, with a few veterans, behind the line, to keep them up to duty.

The third line, 1,403 regulars, near the Court House, well posted, included Gunby's veteran regiment; but that of Ford, on the extreme left, was of new levies.

The map gives the divisions, by brigades.

BRITISH FORMATION.—Right wing. Bose (Hessian), and 71st regiment, with Leslie, commanding; 1st Guards (Norton) in reserve. Left wing. 23d and 33d regiments, under Webster; 2d Guards (General O'Hara) and Grenadiers in reserve. The Yagers and Light Infantry, to the left of the road, supported McLeod's guns. Tarleton's dragoons were in column, on the road, at the rear, to act as ordered.

Preliminary Skirmish.—Lee and Campbell were sent out by Greene, early in the morning, to feel the advancing enemy. In this skirmish, Captain Goodrich, of the British Guards, was killed, and nearly thirty of the Yagers and Dragoons were killed, or wounded. The Americans lost as many.

Development of the Battle

NOTE I.—As appears from the map, the American first, or advance line, over-lapped and attempted to flank, the British line.

NOTE II.—Cornwallis urged the troops forward, in order to give full effect to their discipline; and rapidly combined the whole force in one line, which thereby equalled the American front. Lieut. O'Hara was killed at his guns, and the American wings delivered a hot fire; but the militia, in the center, gave way, in confusion, and Singleton took his guns to the rear, in their flight.

NOTE III.—The American left gains a wooded hill and holds the pursuing British right wing, to a separate, sharp engagement. The American right falls back in good order to the second line.

NOTE IV.—The second American line, resists bravely, but yields to pressure, and is put to flight, while Washington and Kirkwood, fall back in good order, to the reserves.

NOTE V.—At this stage of the action, the British assume, that success is no longer in doubt, and, that their entire progress, is to be unresisted. While the 71st regiment halts in the woods, to await a report from the rest of the right wing, which is engaged on the wooded hill, with Lee and Campbell, the 33d regiment halts, also. The extreme left wing was pushed directly for the American reserves, while the 2d Guards and Grenadiers, in like manner, moved impetuously to the front, without waiting for other support.

NOTE VI.—Gunby, and the left wing of Huger's brigade, meet the British left wing, with the bayonet, and drive them over a ravine to the west, where they remain, for a while, out of action.

NOTE VII.—The attack of the 2d Guards and Grenadiers was a surprise to Colonel Williams, of the American left wing, and both guns, which had been withdrawn to this point, were captured. Gunby, and, after his fall, Lt. Col. Howard, wheels the 1st Maryland, applies the bayonet, regains the guns, and repulses the attack. Washington's dragoons charge upon the disordered Guards. Stewart is killed. Gen. O'Hara is wounded, but rallies the Guards, and brings the 23d and 71st regiments into action. To cover their advance, the guns of McLeod are placed upon a knoll, near the wood, which Singleton should have occupied in his retreat, and Cornwallis pours fire into the American line, at risk to his own troops, which are not wholly disengaged from the American assault.

NOTE VIII.—When Gunby wheeled upon the Guards, the British left, under Webster, re-crossed the ravine and joined the main body.

NOTE IX.—Tarleton had dispersed Lee's horse, and with Bose's regiment and the 1st Guards, takes part in the action. The American left wing is overwhelmed, and Greene withdraws his army in good order, to Troublesome Creek, under cover of Colonel Green's regiment, which had remained nearly intact during the action. Cornwallis retired to Wilmington, N. C.

MEM.—*Tarleton says: "If the American artillery had pre-occupied the small hill by the roadside, the 23d and 71st could not have united with the Guards; and the result would have been fatal to the army of Cornwallis."*

References:

CARRINGTON'S "BATTLES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION," pp. 556-565.

School Histories:

Anderson, ¶ 107; p. 95.

Barnes, ¶ 2; p. 133.

Berard (Bush), ¶ 131; p. 174.

Goodrich, C. A. (Seaveys) ¶ 26; p. 142.

Goodrich, S. G., ¶ 8; p. 273.

Hassard, ¶ 14; p. 221.

Holmes, ¶ 8; p. 154-5.

Lossing, ¶ 6; p. 183-4.

Quackenbos, ¶ 39; p. 286-7.

Ridpath, ¶ 10; p. 223-4.

Sadlier (Excel.), ¶ 21; p. 205.

Stephens, A. H., ¶ 10; p. 225.

Swinton, ¶ 9; p. 153.

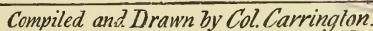
Scott, ¶ 7; p. 212.

Thalheimer (Eclectic), ¶ 291;

p. 166.

Venable, ¶ 166; p. 127.

 British
 Hessians.
 Dragoons.
 American.
 Horse.



Battle of Hobkirk Hill

APRIL 25th, 1781

American Commanders

GREENE

Col. Washington, Williams, Campbell,
Gunby, Ford, Hewes, Reade, Kirkbell,
Benson, Morgan, Harrison, Beattie

Strength, 1,446 Casualties, 271

British Commanders

LORD FRANCIS RAWDON

Campbell Robertson

Strength, 950 Casualties, 258

AMERICAN POSITION.—General Greene advanced to Log Town, within a short distance of Camden, April 19th, for the purpose of enticing Rawdon to an action; but failing in this, and being too feeble to attack the post, he withdrew to Hobkirk Hill on the 24th. Upon a previous rumor, that Lieut.-Colonel Webster was on his way to reenforce Lord Rawdon, he had sent Colonel Carrington, with the artillery and baggage, back to Rugely's Mills. That officer had marched eight miles, when recalled, but did not regain camp until after 9 o'clock of the 25th. Greene had sent orders for Marion to join him; but Rawdon, having learned from a deserter, of this order, and that the artillery had been sent to the rear, resolved to surprise the camp, without delay.

Hobkirk Hill is a narrow sand ridge, separating the head springs of small streams which flow to the Wateree and Pine Tree Creek. It was then thickly wooded, and abrupt, toward Camden. Woods also extended as far as Log Town, from which place, to Camden, the timber had been cleared, to prevent its use as cover for an approach to the post.

The American troops were at breakfast, when the alarm was given, of the approach of the British troops.

AMERICAN FORMATION.—The detachments of regular troops, then with Greene, had proved good soldiers, and he depended upon them fully. Huger took the right, with the regiments of Campbell and Hewes. The left wing, under Williams, consisted of the regiments of Gunby and Ford. The three guns, on their arrival, were masked in the centre, with orders for the supporting regiments to open their ranks after one discharge, then charge bayonet, and reserve their own fire until the ranks of the enemy were broken. The North Carolina militia, 250 men, under Colonel Reade, formed the reserve. In the belief that the assault would be made directly in front, orders were also given for the wings to wheel toward the advancing column, and thus concentrate a destructive cross-fire. Colonel Washington was to move toward Log Town at a gallop, and take Rawdon's forces in the rear. A small picket was also advanced a mile beyond the foot of the hill, under Kirkwood, Benson and Morgan.

BRITISH MOVEMENTS.—Rawdon placed the post in charge of convalescents, and so closely followed the line of swamp, to the eastward, in his march, that he gained the woods, unperceived by the Americans, until he met their pickets. A lively skirmish, first warned Greene of the movement, and led to the formation adopted. This route of march, however, carried the British troops to the left of the American lines, where the approach was easier, and the position less defensible.

The British troops formed, with the Sixty-third Regiment, the New York Volunteers and the King's Americans, as a first line, supported by the volunteers of Ireland and Captain Robertson's regiment, with the South Carolina regiment and fifty dragoons, as a reserve.

Lord Rawdon increased his front by the supports and reserves, as he advanced, to prevent the threatened movement upon his flank, and the action became general. The British line, thus hastily formed, as it advanced, began to give way under the pressure of the Americans, who began to descend the hill, as had been directed, in the plan of the battle.

Lieut.-Colonel Ford fell, severely wounded, and his men halted. Captain Beattie, on the right of Gunby's regiment, was mortally wounded. As the British pressed into the gap, Colonel Gunby made the grave mistake of retiring the other companies, to reform the regiment. This gave the impression of retreat, and the Second Maryland Regiment fell back. Both rallied; but it was too late. The British troops gained the summit, silenced the guns, and the retreat became general.

Meanwhile Colonel Washington had made his detour, taken paroles from wounded officers in the woods, gained some prisoners, and returned, to find the battle at an end.

The Americans saved their guns, which the British overlooked in their brief pursuit. Lord Rawdon states, that "the enemy's cavalry being superior to the British, their dragoons could not risk much," "and he would not suffer the infantry to break their order, for any benefit, that might be expected from a pursuit of the fugitives."

General Greene retired to Rugely's Mills, and Lord Rawdon fell back to Camden.

References:

CARRINGTON'S "BATTLES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION," pp. 566-576.

School Histories:

Anderson, ¶ 108; p. 96.

Barnes, ¶ —; p. —.

Berard (Bush), ¶ 132; p. 174-5.

Goodrich, C.A. (Seavey's), ¶ 27, p. 143.

Goodrich, S.G., ¶ 51, p. 273.

Hassard, ¶ 17; p. 222.

Holmes, ¶ 9; p. 155.

Lossing, ¶ 7; p. 184.

Quackenbos, ¶ 395; p. 289.

Ridpath, ¶ 11; p. 224.

Sadlier (Excel), ¶ —; p. —.

Stephens, A.H., ¶ 11; p. 225-6.

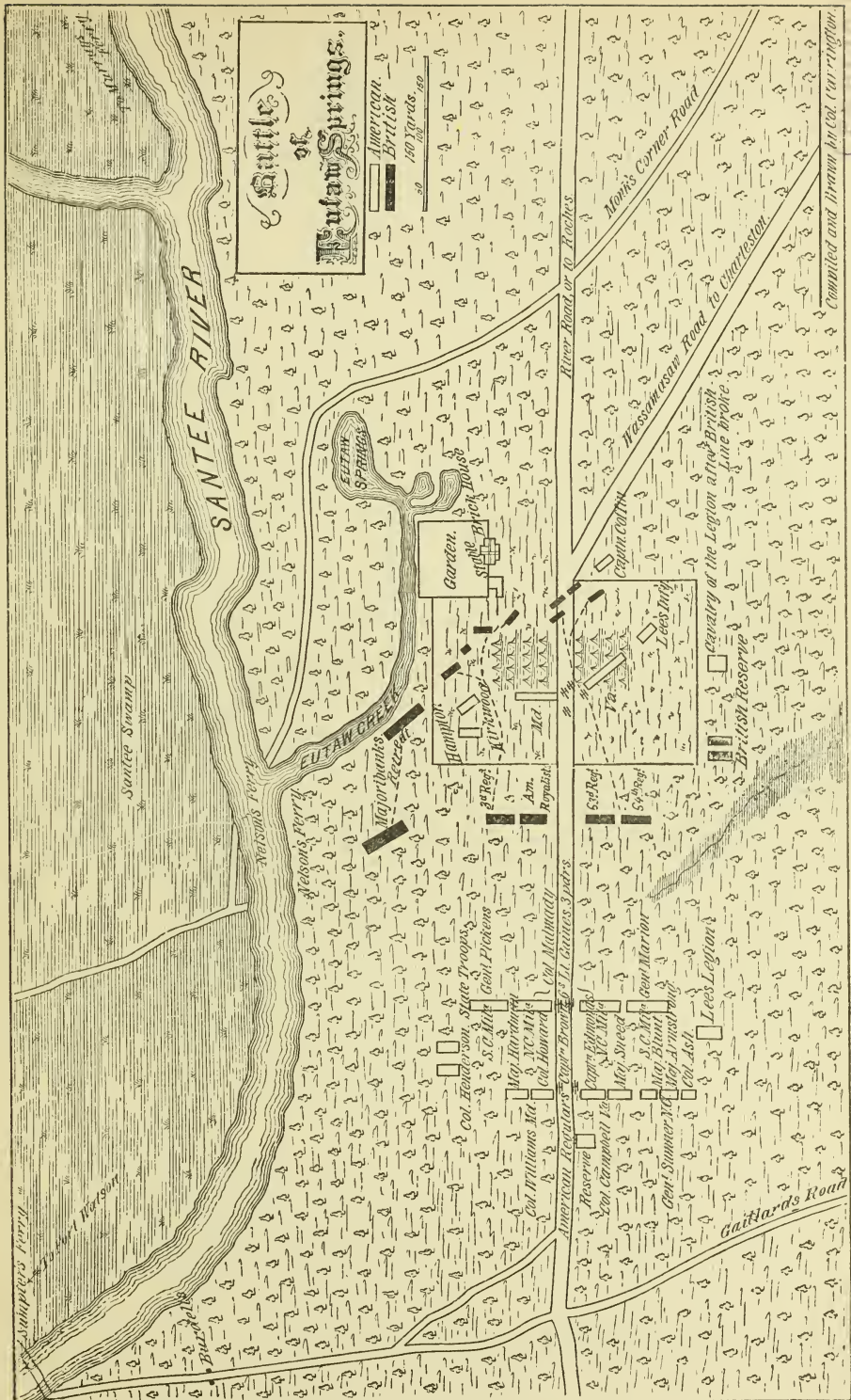
Swinton, ¶ 10; p. 158.

Scott, ¶ 7; p. 212.

Thalheimer (Eclectic), ¶ —;

p. —.

Venable, ¶ 166; p. 127.



Operations in Chesapeake Bay

THEIR SIGNIFICANCE

The effort to isolate the South, from the central colonies, came to an end with the surrender of Cornwallis in 1781.

From 1776, Virginia had been the scene of almost constant invasion and depredation.

As early as March 29th, 1777, General Charles Lee, then prisoner of war, in New York, thus addressed Admiral Howe and his brother, General Howe. "If the Province of Maryland, or the greater part of it, is reduced, or submits, and the people of Virginia are prevented or intimidated, from marching aid to the Pennsylvania army, the whole machine is divided, and a period put to the war; and if it (this plan,) is adopted in full, I am so confident of success that I would stake my life on the issue. Apprehensions from General Carleton's army will, I am confident, keep the New Englanders at home, or at least confine 'em to the east side of the river. I would advise that four thousand men be immediately embarked in transports, one-half of which should proceed up the Potomac, and take post at Alexandria; the other half up Chesapeake Bay, and possess themselves of Annapolis."

Earl Cornwallis, when urging the transfer of his own operations from the Southern colonies, explicitly recognized the military importance of Chesapeake Bay, and that Virginia was the only base, subordinate to New York, from which to subjugate the South. He thus wrote to General Clinton, April 10th, 1781.

"I cannot help expressing my wishes that the Chesapeake may become the seat of war, even (if necessary) at the expense of abandoning New York. Until Virginia is, in a measure, subdued, our hold of the Carolinas must be difficult, if not precarious. The rivers of Virginia are advantageous to an invading army; but North Carolina is, of all the provinces in North America, the most difficult to attack (unless material assistance could be got from the inhabitants of the country, the contrary of which I have sufficiently experienced)—on account of its great extent, of its numberless rivers and creeks, and the total want of interior navigation."

On the 13th of April, he wrote to Lord Germaine: "The great reinforcements sent by Virginia to General Greene, whilst General Arnold was in the Chesapeake, are convincing proofs that small expeditions do not frighten that powerful province."

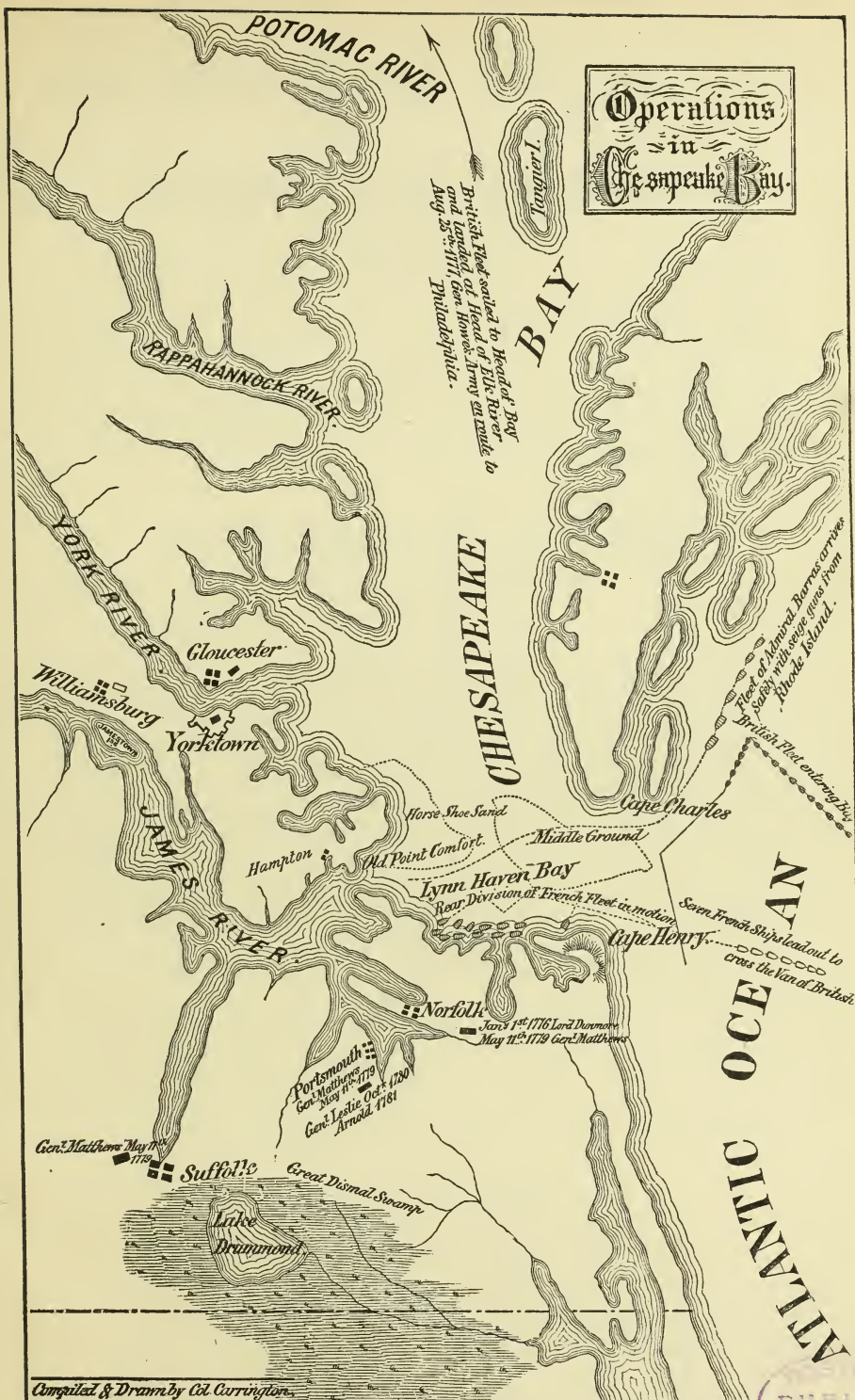
On the 21st of August, 1781, Washington, writing from Head Quarters, Kings Ferry, to Governor Livingston, thus confidentially disclosed his plans. (See *Mag. Am. Hist.*, Feb. 1881, vol. IV, p. 141, and "Carrington's Battles," 4th Edition, p. 616, note).

Washington states therein, that "He intended to march in person, with the whole of the French army, and a detachment from the American army, with as much despatch as circumstances would admit, into Virginia, believing, that with the arrival of the Count De Grasse and his fleet, with a body of French troops on board, this would be the fairest opportunity to reduce the whole British force in the South, and ruin their boasted expectations in that quarter."

It was in the maturing events of 1781, that Washington disclosed the value of his early conception of the war, and its demands, and vindicated the wisdom of that strategy which he had so fully appreciated and enforced.

NOTE.—When the manœuvres of the French fleet led the British squadron into the offing, thereto give battle, but thereby allowed the French fleet to enter from Rhode Island with siege guns for the land batteries, and then join De Grasse, and obtain absolute supremacy, it was plain that no adequate aid could come to Cornwallis, by sea; and the allied operations about New York, had assured Sir Henry Clinton that he could never again successfully invade New Jersey. The crowning military fact which attaches to the siege of Yorktown itself, is to be derived from the knowledge, that it was the culmination of that strategical conduct, by which Washington attested his character as a soldier throughout the war.

Mem.—Among the interesting facts to be associated with Chesapeake Bay, is this, that before Admiral Graves sailed for New York in 1781, the heaviest naval armament known to maritime warfare, viz: seventy-two hostile line-of-battle ships and heavy frigates, was floating on its surface.



Lafayette in Virginia

American Commanders

LAFAYETTE

WAYNE

MUHLENBERG

STEUBEN

On the 18th of March, 1781, General Greene wrote thus, to Washington: "Could the Marquis (Lafayette) join us at this moment, we should have a glorious campaign. It would put Lord Cornwallis and his whole army into our hands."

On the 25th of April, Cornwallis left Wilmington, for Virginia, and Lafayette, who had reached Richmond, on the 29th, by a forced march from Baltimore, made plans, if reinforced in time, to anticipate the march of Cornwallis, and cut him off from union with Phillips. The reinforcements, seven hundred veterans, under Wayne, had been started southward by Washington, but were delayed in their march. On the 18th of May, Greene assigned Lafayette to the command in Virginia, but to "send all reports to the commander-in-chief." On the 25th of May, Cornwallis was joined by General Leslie, with 2,278 fresh troops, which increased his force to 7,000 men, and he wrote to General Clinton, that "he should proceed to dislodge Lafayette from Richmond."

British Commanders

CORNWALLIS

O'HARA

SIMCOE

TARLETON

PARALLEL NOTES

NOTE I.—The General Assembly adjourned to Charlottesville May 24th, and Cornwallis crossed James River at Westover, on the 25th, encamping his whole army at White Oak Swamp on the 27th, in order to take Richmond in rear. Lafayette, with a force less than one-third that of his adversary left the city northward, leading the British more than twenty miles.

NOTE II.—Cornwallis crossed the Chickahominy (see map), passed Hanover C. H., crossed the Pamunkey, then the North Anna, above New Found Creek, to head off the American column; but on the 29th, Lafayette still held the lead, crossed the North Anna, and was on his march to Spottsylvania Court House, in the supposed direction of Wayne's approach.

NOTE III.—Cornwallis dropped the pursuit, sent Tarleton to Charlottesville, to attempt a capture of the General Assembly, and marched to Byrd Creek, where he joined Simcoe, and also Tarleton, upon return of the latter from Charlottesville. The army, reunited, after forcing Steuben from his supply camp, at Elk Island, marched eastward, toward Richmond. Lafayette had been joined by Wayne, turned southward along Southwest Mountains, and by the 19th of June, when Steuben joined him, was marching parallel with the British army, the *pursued* having become the *pursuers*.

NOTE IV.—On the 23d of June, the American army had increased, by militia additions, to nearly 6,000 men, including 1,500 regulars. The British had abandoned Richmond on the 20th, and on the 25th, Lafayette so hotly pressed their columns at Williamsburg, that the entire British army moved out to protect its rear. Each army lost 30 men in the engagement.

On the 4th of July, the "Battle of Jamestown" was fought, the British losing 75, and the Americans 118; but Cornwallis crossed the James River, and Lafayette marched to Williamsburg and shut up the peninsula.

NOTE V.—On the 9th of July, Tarleton made a fruitless raid (see map) to New London, Bedford County, and then joined Cornwallis, who took post at Yorktown, August 4th. By the 22d, the entire British army had concentrated at Yorktown and Gloucester. Lafayette sent Wayne to cut off retreat, southward, and in urging Washington to come in person, and take command, concludes: "the British army must be forced to surrender. I heartily thank you for having ordered me to remain in Virginia. It is to your goodness that I am indebted for the most beautiful prospect I may ever behold."

MEM.—*The forced march to Richmond, skirmish at Williamsburg, the Battle of Jamestown and the weeks of rapid manoeuvre, which wore out and shut up the army of Cornwallis, vindicate the confidence which Washington and Greene reposed in Lafayette; and the campaign, which Tarleton complimented in high terms, will stand, in history, as one of the most brilliant of the war.*

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Benedict Arnold at New London

SEPTEMBER 6th, 1781

On the 6th day of September, 1781, the twenty-fourth birthday of Lafayette, and while Washington and Rochambeau were hastening to join the Army of Virginia, and consummate plans for the rescue of that Colony and the capture of Cornwallis, it was left to General Clinton to express his chagrin at thorough out-generalship, by a raid into Connecticut, under the traitor Arnold.

The expedition left New York, September 4th, and entered the harbor of New London, at half-past six in the morning, two days later. According to Arnold's Official Report, the landing was effected on both sides of the harbor, about nine o'clock, September 6th.

As a diversion, to annoy Washington, it was trifling; if so intended. He never swerved from general plans, for small local issues. As a military movement, it contemplated no battle, no substantial resistance; and, while it might plunder and destroy, it could only intensify opposition to Great Britain. As a matter of military policy, it was wretched, since Arnold, the traitor, was sent to lay waste his own birthplace.

New London Defences

FORT TRUMBULL, on the New London bank of the Thames River, was a mere breastwork, or water battery, almost open, landward. Just west of this, on high ground, a small redoubt had been established, but it bore the name, "Fort Folly," or "Fort Nonsense, and had no defenders, Fort Trumbull, itself, was occupied by not more than thirty men, State troops, under Captain Adam Shapley.

FORT GRISWOLD, which crowned the height on the east shore, was a well conceived redoubt, with parapet, bastions, a covered entrance, a well of water, and was supplemented by a small advanced redoubt, slightly down the hill, and this connected by a close passage with the main work. The garrison was less than 160 men, under Lieut. Colonel Ledyard. A small knoll, or ledge, called Avery's Hill, was to the northeast, but while not commanding the works, was a place for the lodgment of assailants, and was finally occupied by the invaders.

British Movements

ARNOLD conducted the left wing, or column, which burned the town. It consisted of 4 companies of the 38th regiment, under Captain Millett; a detachment of Yagers, with two 6-pounder guns, a portion of the Legion of Loyal Americans, and 120 "American Refugees," under Captain Frink, from Long Island.

NOTE I—Millett advanced upon Fort Trumbull, and received a volley which disabled several men; but the small command of Shapley, took boats for Fort Griswold, losing several men, in one boat, which was shattered by a ball, but joining its garrison.

NOTE II—When Arnold reached New London, and saw the escape of Shapley, and the defensive condition of Fort Griswold, he sent orders to Lieut. Colonel Eyre, countermanding the movement on the east side; but too late, as the advance had been made. His own movements were confined to the unresisted destruction of property. He burned ten or twelve ships, with their stores, one of which, the *Hannah*, from London, recently captured as a prize by the Americans, contained powder. Arnold claimed that the fire which burned 65 dwellings, 35 stores and warehouses, 80 ships, 20 barns, a meeting-house, court-house, jail, market-house, and custom-house, was the result of the explosion of powder, and a change of wind, which "unfortunately destroyed, notwithstanding efforts to prevent it."

The Right Wing or Column

LIEUT. COL. EYRE landed, back of Pine Island, and advanced in two divisions, the 54th and 40th regiments, respectively, leading each. One gun and one howitzer accompanied the command. The right division was supported by a detachment of Yagers, and the left division, by New Jersey Volunteers; but the last named fell behind, while making the circuit of swampy ground, and did not rejoin, until the storming party mounted the rampart.

CAPT. BECKWITH, who bore from Eyre to Ledyard, a demand for surrender of the fort, received, through Captain Shapley, the prompt rejection of terms. The prompt reinforcement of the fort by militia, who were available, and partially depended upon, in the debate as to the demand for surrender, might have assured a final repulse. Better defences than at Breed's Hill, in 1775, covered the defenders; but although Colonel Nathan Gallup, of the Groton militia, had faith in his ability to fill the fort with men, they would not consent to be enclosed by works, with no avenue for escape. The real battle was quickly fought. The storming parties on the south and southeast, were compelled to pass a deep ditch, and climb an embankment of twelve feet. Those from the east, entered through three embrasures in the rampart, flanking the salient angle. The Yagers passed around, nearly to the gate. The first repulse inflicted a slaughter of the assailants, greater than the number of the garrison. The second assault crowned the parapet. Eyre and three other officers had been wounded, and Major Montgomery was killed by a spear, so that Major Broomfield, a New Jersey Loyalist, took command in the final charge with bayonets. Lieut. Colonel Buskirk, of the New Jersey Volunteers, came up tardily, but participated in the assault.

Lieut. Colonel Ledyard ordered the gate opened, and, fairly surrendered the fort; but nothing would satisfy the tory allies of the British troops, but wholesale slaughter of the brave defenders. Eighty-five men were found dead, and sixty were dangerously wounded. The American loss, up to the moment of a fair surrender, had been trifling.

The British loss was severe, having been officially reported as "one Major," one Captain, one Lieutenant, two Ensigns, two Sergeants, and forty rank and file killed; and one Lieut. Colonel, two Captains, one Lieutenant, one Ensign, eight Sergeants, two drummers, and one hundred and twenty-seven wounded; making total casualties, one hundred and sixty-three.

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CARRINGTON'S "BATTLES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION," pp. 625-630

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Holmes, ¶ 15; p. 158.

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Quackenbos, ¶ 400; p. 294.

Ridpath, ¶ 5; p. 222.

Sadler (Excel), ¶ —; p. —.

Stephens, A.H., ¶ —; p. —.

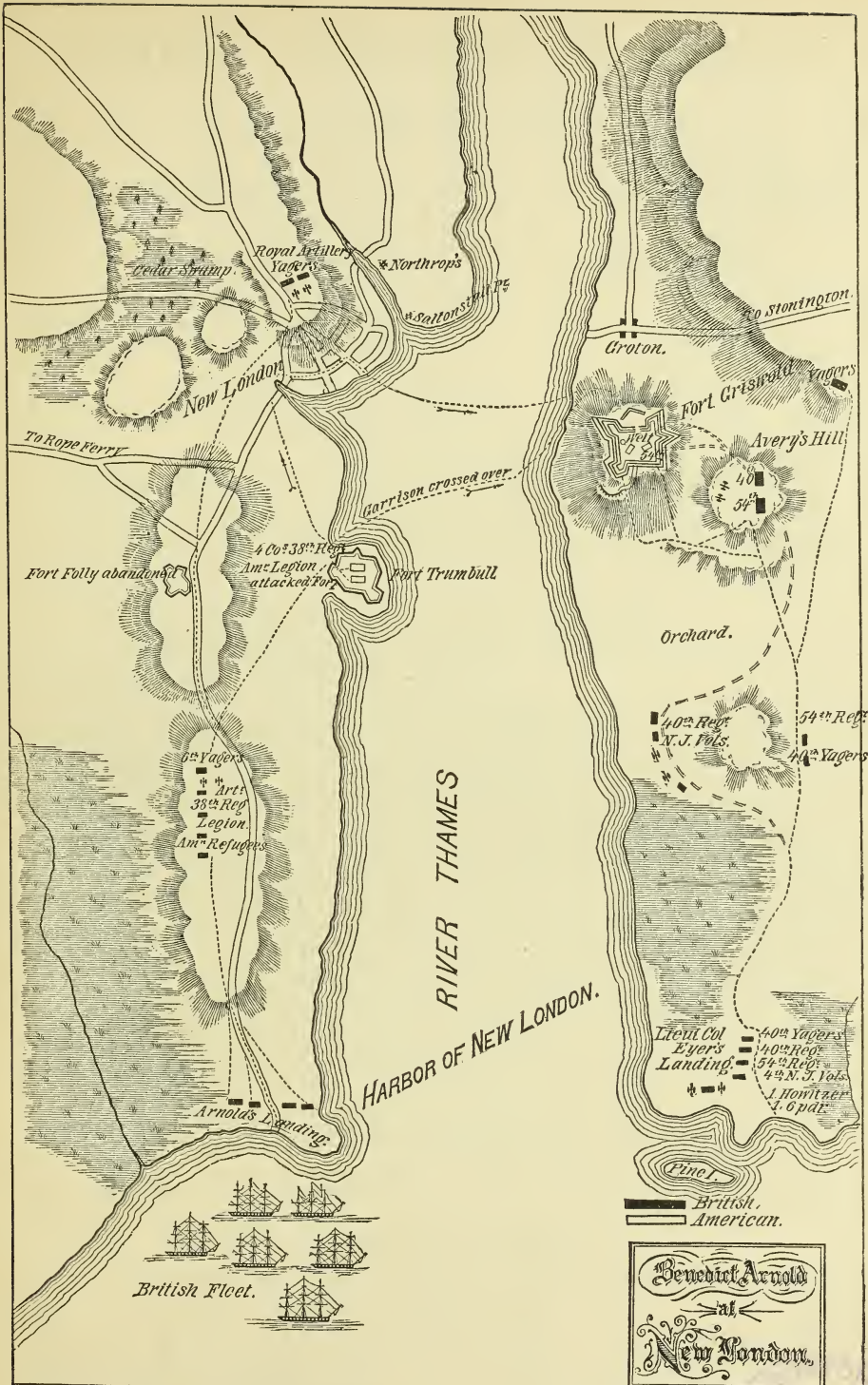
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Venable, ¶ —; p. —.



Computed and Drawn by Col. Carrington.

→ Siege of Yorktown, 1781 ←

Strength of Allied Forces, 16,400

GEORGE WASHINGTON

Commander-in-Chief

American Forces

MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE
General LINCOLN
" WAYNE
" KNOX
" DU PORTAIL
" BARON STEUBEN
" NELSON
" WEEDON
" CLINTON
" ST. CLAIR
" LAWSON
" MUHLENBERG
Colonel HAMILTON
" STEVENS LAMB
" CARRINGTON
" SCAMMEL
" LAURENS

French Forces

Lieut.-Gen. COUNT DE ROCHAMBEAU
" and Admiral COUNT DE GRASSE
Admiral COUNT DE BARRAS
General DE BEVILLE
" BARON DE VIOMENIL
" MARQUIS DE CHASTELLUX
" M. DE CHOISY
Chevalier Colonel DE LAMETH
Colonel COUNT DE DUMAS
" COUNT DE DEUX PONTS
" GIMAT
General DUKE DE LAUZUN
" DE ST. SIMON
MARQUIS DE LA ROUERIE
MARQUIS DE L. MONTMORENCI
MARQUIS DE SAINT MAIME
MARQUIS DE CUSTINE

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Washington and Rochambeau pressed Lieut. General Clinton, British commander, at New York, so closely, that he believed that their *feints* were real movements; and called upon Cornwallis to send troops to *resist a threatened siege* of New York, August 25th. The allied armies were west of Hudson River, but *not* to attack Staten Island or New York. September 2d, the American army, and September 3d, the French army, swept swiftly through Philadelphia. On the 5th, while passing Chester, Washington learned from a courier, that Count de Grasse was off the coast; and on the 14th, he was at Lafayette's headquarters, at Williamsburg, Va.

British Commanders

EARL CORNWALLIS, Lieut.-General

O'HARA

SIMCOE

TARLETON

Strength, 8,525

NOTE I.—Washington, asking on the 15th, for transportation for his troops, from head of Elk River, found, that Admiral de Barras had already sent ships for that purpose. On the 18th, with Rochambeau, Knox, and Du Portail, he visited De Grasse, upon his flagship, "La Ville de Paris."

NOTE II.—September 25th, the army (12,400 regulars, and 4,000 militia) concentrated, at Williamsburg; took position, within two miles of British advanced works, on the 28th and, after reconnoissance in force, on the 29th enviroined Yorktown. Colonel Scammell was mortally wounded; British out-works were abandoned. Lincoln occupied the banks of Wormley Creek, near the Moore House. (See map, for location of besieging forces).

NOTE III.—On the Gloucester side, Duke de Lauzun, with his cavalry; Weedon's Virginia militia, and 300 French marines, all under General de Choisy, held the Neck, cutting off retreat northward. Tarleton's last exploit, was in a collision with Lauzun's dragoons, in which he was unhorsed.

NOTE IV.—October 6th, heavy guns were brought up, and the first parallel was opened, 600 yards from the lines, under Lincoln. On the 7th and 8th, guns were mounted on the works, which the British had previously abandoned.

At 5 P. M., October 9th, the Americans, on the right, opened fire, with six 18 and 24-pounders, two mortars, two howitzers; and the French opened fire, on the left, with four 12-pounders, and six howitzers. On the 10th, two French, and two American batteries, opened fire from ten 18 and 24-pounders, and eight mortars. One hot shot burned the frigate Charon (44).

NOTE V.—October 11th, the second parallel was begun, within 300 yards. October 14th, it became necessary to silence two redoubts, next the river. A column, organized by Lafayette, with Hamilton as immediate commander, and one organized by Baron de Viomenil, with Count Deux Ponts, as immediate commander, stormed the redoubts, at one rocket signal, at night, with perfect success. Laurens supported Hamilton, and in the assault, Colonels Gimat, Barber, Count de Dumas, Chevalier de Lameth, and Count de Deux Ponts, were wounded. At left of parallel, marked F, a ravine answered for a covered approach. (It was also utilized by Colonel Poe, United States Engineer, in 1862.)

NOTE VI.—On the 19th of October, pursuant to articles, signed, on the 18th, by Cornwallis and Symonds, at Yorktown; and by Washington, Rochambeau, and De Barras (for himself and De Grasse), "in the trenches, before Yorktown, in Virginia." the surrender of the British army and post was completed.

NOTE VII.—*American* casualties, 33 killed, 65 wounded; *French*, 52 killed, 134 wounded. *British*, 156 killed, 326 wounded, and 70 missing. Force surrendered, Officers and men, 7,073, and of seamen and shipping, 900.

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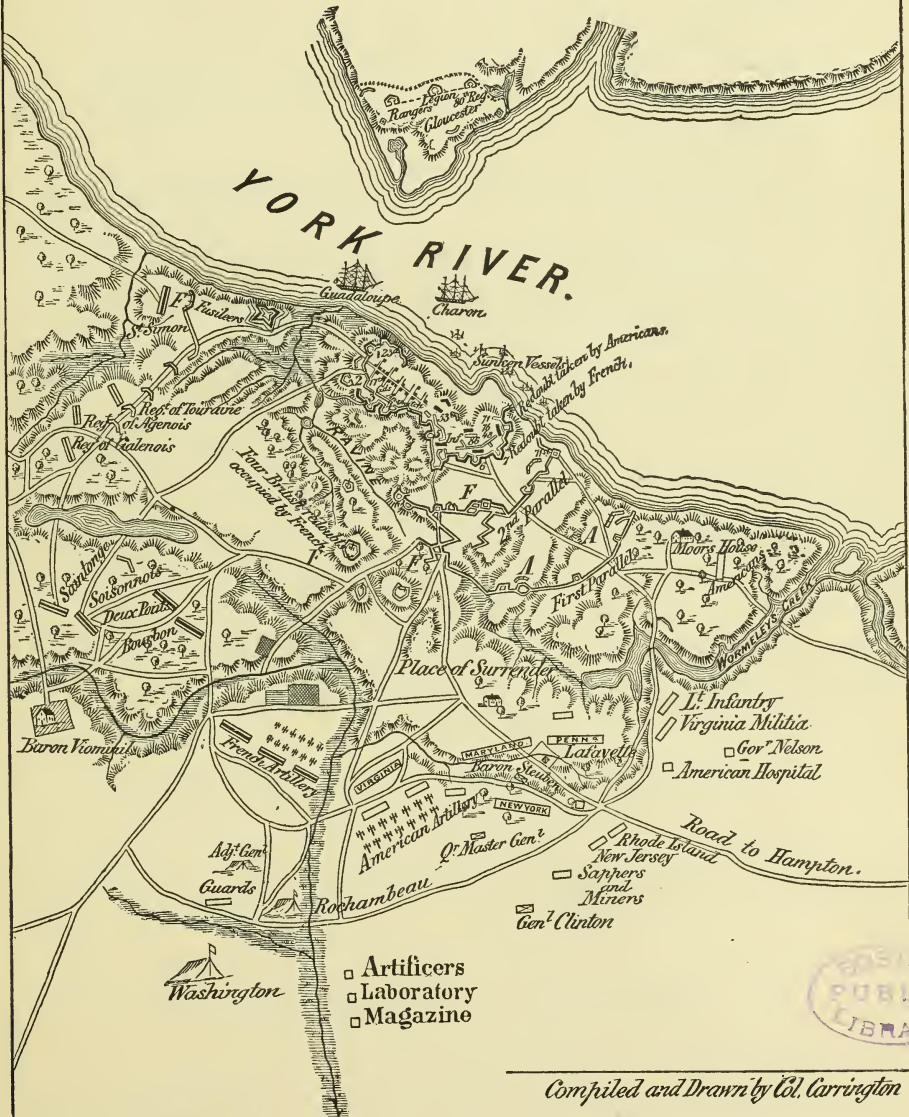
p. 175-6.

Siege
of
Yorktown.


 American.

 French.

 British.



Summary of Events

The War for American Independence

Had its true policy declared by Gen. NATHANIEL GREENE, then in camp before Boston, during June, 1775. It was this, in brief:

(SEE CARRINGTON'S "BATTLES OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION," pp. 80-91.)

1. One General-in-Chief.
2. Enlistments, for the war.
3. Bounties, for families of soldiers in the field.
4. Service, to be general, regardless of place of enlistment.
5. Money loans to be effected, equal to the demands of the war.
6. A Declaration of Independence, with the pledge of all the resources, of each Colony, to its support.

Original Army Organization

GEORGE WASHINGTON

Commander-in-Chief

HORATIO GATES

Adjutant General

Major Generals

(RANKING AS NAMED)

ARTEMAS WARD

CHARLES LEE
ISRAEL PUTNAM

PHILIP SCHUYLER

Brigadier Generals

SETH POMEROY, RICHARD MONTGOMERY, DAVID WOOSTER
WILLIAM HEATH, JOSEPH SPENCER
JOHN THOMAS, NATHANIEL GREENE.

Declaration of Independence

JULY 4th, 1776

Surrender of Cornwallis

OCTOBER 19th, 1781

Cessation of Hostilities

OFFICIALLY DECLARED, APRIL 18th, 1783

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